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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gums, $1 00,
Opera House Shoe Store.

Ballou's Monthly,
Pleasant Hours, for November; Chimney Corner, Literary Album, New York Ledger, Waverly Magazine, Flag of Our Union, and all the late periodicals, at Linnenbrink's News Depot, Rochester.

A Card.

PITTSBURGH, October 10, 1866.

MISS CAROLINE M. RICHINGS, Directress of the Richings Opera Troupe: We, the undersigned, patrons of the Opera, having become convinced of the unequivocal success of your efforts in the somewhat hazardous undertaking to establish English Opera in America, and as American citizens, wishing to publicly express our gratitude to you for the enterprise and our admiration for you as an artist and a most estimable lady, would respectfully suggest that the benefit advertised for Friday evening next be a "complimentary" at our hands, under which auspices we will endeavor to make it a substantial token of the high esteem in which you are held by those who have heard and admired you and your excellent Troupe during the short season with which you have favored us.

Chas. C. Mellor,	R. W. Mackey,
V. de Ham,	Robt. J. Stoney,
J. E. Brady, Jr.,	A. Fleming,
Theo. E. Tack,	A. M. Murray,
Frank Tack,	W. H. Cassidy,
Thos. B. Hamilton,	And others.

PITTSBURGH, October 10, 1866.

Gentlemen: Your kind note has just been placed in my hands. In reply, allow me to return my sincere thanks for the very flattering encomiums therein bestowed on myself and the company over whose professional destinies I have at present the honor of presiding, giving at the same time the assurance, through you to the public of this city, that naught shall be wanting on my part to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage I have ever received at the hands of my kind friends in Pittsburgh.

Accepting with gratitude your proposed compliment for Friday evening, on which occasion I will have the honor of presenting for the first time in this city, Balfe's beautiful Opera, The Rose of Castile,

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.

To Messrs. Murray, Mellor, Tack and others.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THE STATE.

Although the returns are not sufficiently full to reduce to tabular form, they warrant, beyond question, the conclusion that GEARY'S majority will not be less than Ten Thousand, with a strong probability that it will be nearer Twenty Thousand. Out of Philadelphia our losses are comparatively rare—while, as a rule, the returns show a Union gain on the vote of last year, and even on 1864—in some instances they being very decided. It is true that much of the northern part of the State is yet to be heard from, (owing, it would seem, to a lack of energy on the part of somebody,) but we have not the slightest fear that those counties will not develope the same general feature as to losses and gains true of the other parts of the State.

Of members of Congress, eighteen Republicans and six Democrats are elected—being a gain of three Republicans, viz: COVODE, CAKE and KOONTZ. The latter we claim as a gain, Though rearly chosen before, his opponent had the seat till near the close of the session. This gain, without any loss, is the cream of our victory. The Legislature in both branches will be so decidedly Republican that it ceases to be a matter of interest. A United States Senator in the place of the late Mr. COWAN is the crowning fact of all.

CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

Sufficient returns have been received to indicate the election of the following Congressmen in the States mentioned:

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. S. J. Randall, Dem.	13. U. Mercur, Union.
2. Chas. O'Neill, Union	14. G. F. Miller, Union.
3. Leonard Myers, U.	15. A J Glossbrenner, D
4. W. D. Kelley, Union	16. W. H. Koontz, U.
5. C. N. Taylor, Union.	17. D. J. Morrell, Union
6. B. M. Boyer, Dem.	18. S. F. Wilson, Union
7. J. M. Broomall, U.	19. G. W. Scofield, U.
8. Lawrence Getz, D.	20. D. A. Finney, Union
9. Thad. Stevens, U.	21. John Covode, Union
10. H. L. Cake, Union.	22. J. K. Moorhead, U.
11. D. M. Van Auken, D	23. Thos. Williams, U.
12. C. Dennison, Dem.	24. G. V. Lawrence, U.

The above gives a Union gain of three members. General CAKE, in the Tenth District, defeats MYER STROUSE, Democrat present member. JOHN COVODE, in the Twenty-first District, defeats H. W. WEIR, and succeeds JOHN L. DAWSON, Democrat. General KOONTZ, in the Sixteenth District, we class as a gain, from the fact that he did not obtain his seat until within a few days of the closing of the last session. It is probable that we may gain another —Mr. ARCHIBALD—in the Twelfth District, although we place the name of C. DENNISON, Democrat, in the list.

OHIO.

1. Benj. Eggleston, U.	11. John T. Wilson, U.
2. R. B. Hayes, U.	12. Ph. Van Trump, D.
3. R. C. Schenck, U.	13. Columbus Delano, U
4. Wm. Lawrence, U.	14. Martin Welker, U.
5. Wm. Mungen, D.	15. Tobias E. Plants, U.
6. R. W. Clark, U.	16. John A. Bingham, U
7. S. Shellabarger, U.	17. E. R. Eckley, U.
8. C. S. Hamilton, U.	18. R. P. Spalding, U.
9. R. B. Buckland, U.	19. Jas. A. Garfield, U.
10. James M. Ashley, U.	

INDIANA.

1. W. E. Niblack, D.	7. H D Washburne, U.
2. M. C. Kerr, D.	8. Godlove S. Orth, U.
3. M. C. Hunter, U.	9. S. Colfax, U.
4. W. S. Holman, D.	10. Wm. Williams, U.
5. G. W. Julian, U.	11. J. C. P. Shanks, U.
6. John Coburn, U.	

IOWA.

1. Jas. F. Wilson, U.	4. Wm. Loughridge, U.
2. Hiram Price, U.	5. G. M. Dodge, U.
3. W. B. Allison, U.	6. A. W. Hubbard, U.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The election of JOHN COVODE in the Twenty-First District has been placed beyond doubt. While Westmoreland gives WEIR 1,150, and Fayette 750, Indiana gives COVODE 2,200. The margin is large enough, beyond doubt, to cover all mistakes. The contest has been a fierce one, and the poll is large. It was there Mr. COWAN made his greatest effort and has met his worst defeat. The contest there was, from the outset, accepted as a home trial of the recreant Senator, and the verdict is signally against him. He was unable to keep his own county up. In 1864 it gave 927 majority for MCCLELLAN, the majority now being nearly 800 less. The District being the home of Mr. COWAN, the contest there became one of universal interest, and the result will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by lovers of Union principles everywhere. It is not doubted that even Mr. COWAN will realize the significance of the result. But if he does not, everybody else will understand it perfectly.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The next Legislature will have a decided Union majority in both branches, and a Union U. S. Senator in the place of EDGAR COWAN is already a fixed fact. This fact gives peculiar flavor to our victory. It is a blow struck in the right place—and one that was most decidedly meant. Mr. COWAN's race is drawing to a close—and such a close!

THE opposition, in assigning reasons for their defeat, are not altogether complimentary to the new recruits. Democrats generally have become impressed with the idea that Johnsonism has proved a dead-weight, and the coalition a death hug, from which they will keep clear hereafter. Among the more observing Democrats, it is understood, the conclusion is general that the President has been a heavy load to carry, but for which the party would have done better. That they have got enough of COWAN is freely admitted.

THE re-election of Speaker COLFAX will rejoice the hearts of Union men throughout the land. Large numbers of Kentuckians were imported into his district, and other means, not less reprehensible, were resorted to to defeat him. But they were without avail. His election is in a special sense an event of national interest.

GOV. CURTIN GOING TO NEW YORK.—We understand that Governor CURTIN will immediately go upon the stump in New York. His first campaign there will be for a week or ten days, to commence at once.

LORD BROUGHAM.—A London letter says: Lord Brougham completed his 88th year on Thursday, the 20th, and is going we regret to say, again to address the Social Science Congress at Manchester, in the first week in October. The substance of his late speeches on such occasions being very unfortunate. In the darkest time of your war he attacked the North vehemently, and the next year made an equally [illegible] and unjust onslaught on Trades' Unions. But the delivery is far worse than the matter. It is exceedingly painful to hear the [illegible] sentences, and to witness the long pauses in which he quite loses the thread of his argument, and goes off when he rouses himself [illegible] quite another subject. It is time for him to [illegible] from his labors, and has been so this six or eight years, but I fear there is no rest for [illegible].

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania all Right.

Geary's Majority 15,000 to 20,000.

Gain of Three Congressmen.

Legislature Republican.

GAIN A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

EXIT EDGAR COWAN.

THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

The following are the majorities received at Union Republican headquarters:

GEARY.		CLYMER.	
Philadelphia	5,500	Perry	200
Lancaster	6,100	Berks	5,900
Chester	2,300	Luzerne	3,000
Delaware	1,500	Schuylkill	1,800
Bradford	4,000	York	2,500
Susquehanna	1,600	Lehigh	1,800
Tioga	3,100	Montgomery	1,100
Union	600	Bucks	750
Snyder	400	Adams	230
Dauphin	1,300	Fulton	250
Huntingdon	900	Cambria	600
Blair	800	Clearfield	1,100
Franklin	250	Cumberland	600
Somerset	1,100	Juniata	200
Venango	900	Northampton	3,100
Erie	3,500		
	34,150		25,020
Allegheny	7,800		
	41,950		

F. J.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEDFORD, October 10.

Bedford county gives two hundred and thirty majority for Clymer. A very heavy vote.

J. R. D.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, October 10.

Beaver borough—Geary two hundred and twenty-six; Clymer ninety-four. For Congress, Lawrence has two hundred and twenty-six and Montgomery ninety-four. For Judge, Acheson has two hundred and twenty-six and Chamberlin eighty-nine. The returns are imperfect, but Geary will carry the county by eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred majority.

M. S. Q.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., October 10.

Sixteen districts give General Geary three hundred and nineteen majority. Estimated majority for Geary in the county, five hundred.

SECOND DISPATCH.

General Geary's majority in this county is at least five hundred. Mr. Williams the same.

J. N. P.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 10.

Geary's majority in the county is no less than three hundred and fifty.

J. S. S.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 10.

Indiana county gives twenty-two hundred majority for Covode, and Westmoreland eleven hundred and fifty majority for Weir.

J. A.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, October 10—11:50 A. M.

Geary's majority is now seven hundred and forty-three, with six Republican and one Democratic township to hear from. We expect the majority to be eight hundred.

R.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, October 10.

Fayette county gives Weir, Democrat, for Congress, only seven hundred and fifty majority. Glory enough for one day.

R.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, October 10.

Crawford county gives Geary over 1,700 majority, and Finney, for Congress, 1,600 majority. Finney will be elected by a largely increased majority over the last Congressional election.

R. L. W.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

TYRONE, October 10.

In Clearfield county—sixteen districts heard from, half the county, so far—the Republican gain is one hundred and eighty-five, compared with Lincoln's vote. Clymer's majority in the county will be about eleven hundred. The majority of Scott over Scofield, for Congress, is about the same.

J. B. MCE.

CLARION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, October 10, 1866.

Returns not all in. The Democratic majority will range from one thousand to one thousand and fifty. Finney is even with Geary.

B. J. R.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—In the Twelfth Congressional District, Dennison, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress. His election is to be contested. The Republicans lose the State Senator in the First District. In the Fifth Congressional District, Taylor, Republican, is elected. Forney's Press has received later dispatches, dated this morning, indicating the election of Cake, Republican, in the Tenth Congressional District, by about 500 majority, and also the possible election of Covode, Republican, in the Twenty First Congressional District, Indiana county giving him 2,200 majority. These dispatches to the Press estimate the Congressional delegation will stand eighteen Republicans to six Democrats, and that Geary will be elected Governor by 18,000 majority, possibly 20,000. The Democratic State Central Committee have received dispatches which indicate an entirely different result. Their estimate of the majority of Geary is 5,000, with the prospect that it will be reduced. The Democratic Committee also make the Tenth Congressional District very close, with the possibility of the election of Dr. Gloninger, Democrat. Dispatches received by the Democratic Committee from the Twentieth Congressional District say that Clymer is defeated by 1,000 majority, a gain of 127 on Lincoln's vote. The greatest anxiety is expressed to hear from the northern counties, and especially Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna. Washington county indicates a Democratic gain on McClellan's vote of 250, Elk county gives 500 majority for Clymer, a gain of 13. The Evening Bulletin intimates that Geary's majority in the State will be about 17,800.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 10 P. M.—The Democrats claim the election of Dr. Gloninger, Democrat, over Colonel Cake, in the Tenth (Schuylkill and Lebanon) Congressional District, and estimate Geary's majority in the State at from 6,000 to 10,000.

BERKS COUNTY.

READING, PA., October 10.—Returns from forty-five out of fifty-four districts indicate a total Democratic majority in the county of 6,100. The city of Reading gives a majority of fifteen for Geary.

OHIO.

SIXTY THOUSAND UNION MAJORITY.

ASHLAND, O., September 10.—Ohio has gone Union by 60,000 majority. Sixteen Union Congressmen are elected certain, and probably seventeen.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

ASHLAND, O., October 10.—This county has elected the Union ticket, Probate Clerk, Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney, by a good majority. The balance of the ticket is very close, and doubtful.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Geddis, Democrat, is probably defeated by 41 votes.

From Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., October 10.—The party of Royal Engineers who lately arrived, are inspecting the country to decide upon the feasibility of erecting fortifications.

Large purchases of oats, on American account, are being made. The price paid is a half penny per pound. The market for barley has declined 5a10c, and is now quoted at 56@56c.

The Sixty-first Regiment had no sooner disembarked at Quebec than orders were received sending them immediately to Bermuda.

A Russian Commissioner is here examining the working of the municipal institutions of Canada.

Indicted for Arson.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., October 10.—The Grand Jury at the session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting here last week, indicted for arson Drs. Jonathan Edward Turner, and Thomas Jefferson Gardner, Superintendent and Assistant Physician of the State Inebriate Asylum, for setting fire to the north wing of that building on the 10th of September, 1864, by which that portion was destroyed. Doctors Turner and Gardner gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each to appear and answer to the charge.

Express Company Robbed.

ILION, N. Y., October 10.—The safe at the American Express Office at this place was blown open this morning about one o'clock, and robbed of $2,400 worth of United States Revenue Stamps of denominations ranging from one cent to $10, $1,200 in postage stamps, $500 in currency, seven-thirty coupons, &c. A reward of $200 is offered. They also opened Messrs. Reese & Steber's safe, from which they got about $20 in counterfeit money.

Baltimore Election.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 10.—The election in this city is progressing quietly, and is confined entirely to the old registration list.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—Chapman, Republican, for Mayor, 284 majority. The Republican City Council ticket was elected. The vote was very light and controlled by the original registration list.

Maximilian will Stick to His Empire.

NEW YORK, October 10.—By the Manhattan, just arrived from Vera Cruz, we learn that Maximilian had taken a strong stand again in relation to retaining his Empire in Mexico; that French money was on the way to him, and that the French troops would remain to support him.

The Laclede Races.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—At the Laclede course to-day, the two mile dash, premium $500, was won by Mollie Austin; time 3:44. The next race, mile heats, three in five, premium $1,500, was won by Malcom, in three straight heats; time 1:46, 1:49½, 1:49½, 1:47.

INDIANA.

Union Majority 10,000 to 12,000

Eight Union Congressmen Elected.

Great Importation of Kentucky Guerrillas.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.

The entire vote of Centre township amounted to eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-four. The majority on Congressman is eleven hundred and sixty-one for Coburn. The eight out townships give Coburn forty-four, making the majority in the county twelve hundred and five. Hendricks county gives sixteen hundred and fifty for the Union ticket, and Morgan six hundred and eighteen, while Johnson gives three hundred and eighty-five, Shelby three hundred and thirteen and Hancock one hundred and fifteen for the Democratic candidate. Coburn's majority is twenty-six hundred and fifteen.

The returns are very slow in coming in and rather meagre. Sufficient is now known to secure the election of Niblack, Democrat, in the 1st; Kerr, Democrat, in the 2d; and Holman, Democrat, in the 4th; and Hunter in the 3d, Julian in the 5th, Coburn in the 6th, Washburne in the 7th, Colfax in the 9th, Williams in the 10th, and Shanks in the 11th, all Union. Orth, in the 8th, is rather doubtful at this hour. Tippecanoe lost seven hundred for him. His majority is figured at three hundred. His chances are good.

The State is figured at from ten to twelve thousand.

We have made gains in the Legislature. The Senate will probably stand twenty-eight to twenty-two, while in the House we shall have a majority of from twelve to twenty. Several close counties have not been reported.

From the First District the news shows great guerrilla importations from Kentucky. Niblack's majority may reach three thousand. A glorification meeting was held to-night in Morrison's Opera Hall, which was addressed by Colonel Eaton, of the Memphis Post, Horace Maynard, Governor Brownlow, and General Thomas.

LATER.—The returns from the Eighth District give Orth two hundred and ninety-eight majority. This leaves the Democrats but three Congressmen.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—Fuller returns from the North part of the State, received this afternoon show large Union gains. From the best estimate that can be made, the Union majority on the State ticket will be 15,000. Washburne, Union, and Orth, Union, Seventh and Eighth Districts, are elected. In the First District, Niblack's (Democrat) majority is 2,000; Second District, Kerr, Democrat, majority, 1,977; Third District, Hunter, Union, majority, 500; Fourth District, Holman, Democrat, majority, 300 to 500; Fifth District, Julian, Union, majority, 6,000; Sixth District, Coburn, Union, majority, 22,000; Seventh District, Washburne, Union, majority 500; Eighth District, Orth, Union, majority, 300; Ninth District, Colfax, Union, majority, 2,000; Tenth District, Williams, Union, majority, 2,000; Eleventh District, Shanks, Union, majority 2,000. The Republicans claim two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

THE CAPITAL.

Result of the Elections.

The President Cheerful Over it.

A DECISION IN JEFF. DAVIS'S CASE.

DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1866.

The Elections.

All of the Washington newspapers declare to-day, that the elections have resulted as was fully anticipated here, with the exception of Pennsylvania, where the majority against the administration is not one-fourth of what was expected by the over sanguine. Large sums of money changed hands on estimated majorities in that State. The result was not fully shown to the President until this morning, and he conversed very cheerfully over it with those who obtained interviews during the day. The Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General, however, occupied a good portion of the President's time.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday a decision was finally reached in Jeff. Davis's case. It is believed that he will be handed over to the civil authorities for trial, and thus placed within the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood's Court.

Disposals of Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns, showing disposals of the public Lands at Topeka and Junction City, Kansas, and St. Peter, Minnesota, during September, as follows: At Topeka there were located, with Agricultural College scrip, 8,800 acres; taken under the Homestead, 2,152; sold for cash, 120; located with military warrants, 383; total, 11,755. At Junction City, 1,117 acres were located with Agricultural College scrip, 3,516 taken under the Homestead law, located with warrants 2,080, sold for cash, 214; total, 6,927. At St. Peter there were located with Agricultural College scrip 3,166 acres, taken under the Homestead law, 5,213; sold for cash, 532; total, 8,912. The aggregate amount of land disposed of at the three offices was 27,596 acres.

Revenue Appointment.

The President to-day appointed Jesse Alexander collector of the Seventh Indiana District.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

CUBAN EXPORT DUTIES SUSPENDED.

Our Consul General Savage, under date of Havana, September 27th, informs Secretary Seward that the royal order of August 22d, suspending for six months the payment of duties upon exports from the Island of Cuba, was published for the first time by order of the Governor General, in the official journal of Havana of the 25th ult., from and after which time the decree takes effect.

CLAIM AGENTS.

The Attorney General, on October 8th, in reply to the Secretary of War on the point referred in the case for his opinion, concludes as follows: "I am, therefore, of the opinion that you have no legal authority to exclude authorized agents from collecting bounties, and that in the presentation and payment of claims the claimants may act by attorney."

TIME EXTENDED.

The board appointed to determine the source of the fund turned over to the Government by the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, Robert Ould, have decided to extend the time to applicants making claims for this money until November first.

SENTENCED.

J. R. Richley, convicted at the December term of 1865, of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, of presenting for payment false and fraudulent vouchers of the United States, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue officers were appointed to-day: James G. Knight, Assessor of the Third District, Wisconsin; Jesse J. Alexander, Collector of the Seventh District, Indiana.

THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has received information from Commissioner Lauman, under date of Charleston, October 7th, that on account of severe gales, he deemed it proper to send the steamer Tacony on a cruise in the Gulf Stream, in the hope of being able to render assistance should any disasters occur.

Commander Jos. P. Sanford has been appointed fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron.

BOUNTIES.

Under the new bounty law, applications are pouring into the Second Auditor's Office at the rate of one thousand per day. Over thirty thousand were received in September, and only four thousand sent out. The Paymaster General's office is receiving them in equally great numbers. It is not possible that any payments will be made by either officer till after the assembling of Congress.

REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF FREEDMEN.

Vice Consul Savage, under date of Havana, September 27, in a letter to Secretary Seward, says: "Some two months ago I was confidentially advised of the existence of a lot of negroes in the neighborhood of Bahia, Honda, which had been offered to a planter having a plantation bordering on the sea, with an anchorage, at the rates of twenty-one and twenty-two ounces per head. At a later day I learned the name of the planter who had been written to by his overseer, asking him if he was willing to purchase the negroes speaking the English language that had been offered for sale to him (the overseer), at a low rate, provided they were conveyed to this plantation at the purchaser's risk, which proposition was rejected. This information came to me through the planter's own friends, as rumors had been current for some time of attempts made to abduct freedmen from Florida and Louisiana, rumors which had been sufficiently entitled to credit to engage the attention of the Government. I apprehended that the negroes referred to, might be from our Southern States, who were kept in concealment on some out-of-the way bay for the purpose of running them into the Island and reducing them to slavery, notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of such a scheme being carried into effect and its unsuccessful execution. I made further inquiry by reliable parties, and proved that the report was unfounded."

Fraud Suspected.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Some time since $980 in coupons of seven-thirty treasury notes, due in February last, were presented at the First National Bank under suspicious circumstances. The owner has not yet been discovered. The coupons had been cut from sixteen of the one thousand dollar notes, fourteen five hundred dollar notes, and the balance from one hundred dollars and fifty dollar notes, the whole representing $26,850.

Arlington Mills Burned.

BOSTON, October 10.—The Arlington Mills in Lawrence, were destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The Mills were used mainly for the manufacture of woolen goods, and employed about one hundred and fifty hands. Loss estimated at $150,000; insured for $125,000, of which $72,000 was in Boston offices, and the remainder in Providence, Hartford, Worcester and New York offices.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

D. B. Leight, a prominent dry goods merchant of Louisville, died Tuesday afternoon.

The Southern Loyalists were to have a grand demonstration at the tomb of Lincoln, in Springfield, Ill., yesterday.

A Nashville dispatch of the 9th says: Rev. Samuel D. Baldwin, author of Armageddon, died last evening, after an illness of two weeks, from cholera. John O. Ewing, Secretary and Treasurer of the Northwestern Railroad, died yesterday.

A large meeting of citizens was held at the Olympic Theater, New Orleans, Tuesday night, at which resolutions were passed refuting the assertions and insinuations contained in a letter from Gov. Wells and H. Jones, published in Northern papers.

A Louisville dispatch of the 9th says: A tornado passed over Franklin, Indiana, at 4:30 this P. M., prostrating the north wall of the railroad depot, and causing much damage in town. Several lives are reported lost, but the prostration of the wires will prevent further particulars being given.

Robert Maclin has been arrested in New York on suspicion of being the murderer of Walker, on the Centerville race course. He was formerly an hostler in Walker's stables.

The banking house of Gruber & Co., Leavenworth, failed on Saturday. Their liabilities are $215,000, their assets $100,000. The failure is a bad one, and their friends are trying to cover it up as much as possible.

Two trains collided on the New York and Erie road near Chemung Tuesday, smashing the cars and injuring a returned soldier named Thomas Harvley, of Ohio, Thomas H. Butler, Baggage Master, Peter P. Everett, of New York, and A. Rodgers, brakesman.

The proposed visit of the New York Seventh Regiment to Paris is attracting much interest, and a board of officers have the matter under advisement. The cost in round figures will amount to $300,000.

The Tribune's Nashville special says there will be no election in Tennessee until the 13th, when eight members of the Legislature will be elected. On the 1st of November seven more will be elected. These are to fill vacancies occasioned by the expulsion of certain members last spring.

The Times' Paris correspondent confirms the report that the French Government will recall its army of occupation at once. It says there is a probability of Maximilian abdicating, and that he will be appointed Regent of the Austrian Empire.

The Herald's Washington special says: It is confidently asserted here by gentlemen who are interested, that Santa Anna and Juarez have settled their difficulties, and that an expedition with Santa Anna at its head, will land upon the Mexican coast in time to seize the French and Austrian military supplies—thus paying the expenses of the expedition. The bargain is, that Juarez is to wrest from Maximilian the confiscated church property, and Santa Anna is to recover his own confiscated property, said to be of almost fabulous value.

THE LATE GALE AT SEA.

The subjoined account compiled from the logs of the steamers Santiago de Cuba and the Daniel Webster, which suffered in the same gale, will give the reader an idea of the hurricane which foundered the Evening Star:

During the first days of the voyage the weather was mild and agreeable, with now and again slight breezes which were more refreshing and pleasant than uncomfortable or threatening. Towards the morning of the second day the wind became a little stronger, filling the sails with a stiff breeze, which increased in the afternoon, at which time a pretty fair gale was blowing, causing the steamship to roll heavily, but not so as to create any apprehension in the minds of the passengers or crew, many of whom were used to such on the Georgian coast. The wind continued at about the same strength all during this day, neither increasing or changing until the morning of the 1st, when a very strong gale, but still nothing alarming, began to blow. The ship still continued to roll, obliging the passengers, particularly the ladies, to leave the deck and retire to the cabin. Things now began to look ominous. The breeze still freshened, the clouds looked gloomy, sails were taken in, and every preparation made for the coming storm, which now, to even an inexperienced eye, seemed inevitable. The wind continued all the afternoon to blow stronger and stronger, night came on and still no change for the better. A strong gale then was blowing, with nothing but darkness, solid darkness all around; no view to cheer, nothing to remind the terrified passengers of the deep reservoir which they rode but the foam or the spray which came in showers over the deck.

At last, toward midnight, the dreaded hour arrived, and then, with all its wildest fury, the dreaded hurricane burst upon the trembling ship, which rocked and pitched about like a tiny boat, every timber of which threatened to come asunder each moment. The fury of the hurricane was fearful, terrific and appaling, so much so that it might be reasonably expected that nature would exhaust herself out ere long, but no, for the doomed ship and her living freight, it continued with all the fury of a demon, proud of its strength, and feasting over the sad desolation which was so soon to follow. At last day breaks, but still the storm was there and continued with remorseless force all through the day, the gallant steamer fighting as brave as brave could be, but the fight was unequal. On came one fearful gust, came furiously along, disturbing the waters with fearful violence. Then the heavy sea strikes the hull of the ship, and all is over with the Evening Star and all on board. She struggled for awhile, but only like the faintest gasps of death, or the last flickers of the dying lamp, to give one last wild throe and then down to be seen no more, the victim of one of the most severe storms that has visited the coast of Georgia for many years, and which has caused more marine disasters than have taken place for some time; for in addition to the deplorable loss now chronicled, there also went down in the same wild storm, which seemed to be general along the western and southern coast, the Daniel Webster, bound from New York to Mobile, the crew and passengers (eighteen) of which were providentially saved by the ship Cromwell; also the Mary McKee, of Philadelphia, and the Minnehaha, from Savannah to Richmond; also the steamer Santiago de Cuba, seriously injured.

Monitors and Heavy Guns in Sweden.

The Swedish Government has lately built three iron clad ships of the monitor pattern, two of which, the Ericsson and Thund, are afloat. The third, still on the stocks at the Motala works, in Porrkoping, is two hundred and fifty feet long, with great breadth of beam. The turret is of twelve thicknesses of inch plate iron, beautifully fitted together, and inclosing two 15 inch guns. The main wheel for the turret is of cast iron, which must be acknowledged to be a signal defect in this important feature of the plan. The Swedes disapprove the system of coil twist for guns, and declare that the iron from Dannemora, from which the Armstrong guns are made, is not suitable for the more solid made guns adopted by Sweden. Two of these are shown at the exhibitions at Stockholm; one is a rifled breech loader, the other is a smooth bore. The engines of the new monitor are also on exhibition, and are wonderfully compact trunk engines of 150 horse power, with the two cylinders, end to end and across the keel.

At Montana, also, there is a very peculiar iron-clad gunboat, which is more like a canoe than anything else. The bow, or "nose," is depressed, so that the water-line, when on war service, will be almost at the summit of the arched deck. The single gun carried by this formidable craft is in a mailed gun-house, fore and aft, in the centre of the deck, and the gun cannot be separately trained, but the whole boat must be directed so as to point it. Thus the only aperture for hostile entry into the gunboat is that of a few inches for the shot to issue from the muzzle of the gun. This boat is about 100 feet long, and it looks like a great whale with a cannon on its back.

Mammoth Planks.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives the following description of mammoth planks made from the Big Tree of California: "Visitors at the late fair of the Mechanics' Institute may remember seeing two mammoth redwood planks, which were sawed at Noyo river, up the coast. These planks are the largest ever made, and at great expense and trouble were got out by the exhibitors, Messrs. Macpherson & Wetherbee, who desired to attract attention to the great lumber resources along the northern coast line of the State. These are 7 feet 5 inches wide and 12 feet long, and are free from sap and knots. For the purpose of getting them out, orders were sent on to New York, to Messrs. Spear & Jackson, for a twelve feet sash saw. As the largest saw ever made of this description was only ten feet long, the firm in New York thought there must be some error in the order, and wrote to that effect to the parties here. The order being repeated, the steel plate was made in Sheffield, England, and sent to California. Some persons who desire to exhibit the big planks at the World's Fair, to be held in Paris in 1867, have offered to purchase them, but the owners have determined that it would be more appropriate and valuable to the State to have our lumber interests represented at Washington. With this view they intend donating one of the planks to either the Agricultural Department or the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, where hundreds of thousands of visitors can see it every year; and the other may be exhibited at the World's Fair in 1867, to be afterwards donated to the British Museum in London."

Infant Mortality in Paris.

A Paris letter says: A somewhat frightful account comes to us to-day from Paris of the mortality of children there, or rather out of Paris, of the children of Paris mothers. It has long been the practice in France, more than in any other country I know, for women of the opulent classes to put their children out to nurse. To provide nurses is a regular trade, and many of the peasant women who are hired to undertake the office, are of the lowest and most selfish description. Each one takes several babies to nurse, and one is recorded who took seven, though she had neither a mother's milk, a cow, nor a goat. Such nursing is followed by a frightful mortality; seventy-five per cent. of the children perish. Since 1816 it is calculated that three hundred thousand nurslings have died in the neighborhood of Paris, from the negligence or improper treatment of their foster mothers. From such a terrible demoralization your people are, I believe, entirely and happily exempt. So they are from the terrible crime of infanticide, which is very rife in England, and is annually on the increase.

Health of the French Emperor.

The London Times in a leader says:—The Emperor of the French left for Biarritz on Thursday, but his friends are not quite reassured on the score of his health. We are unwilling to give weight to the reports that have been spread as to the serious nature of his indisposition, but neither can we too readily credit the accounts that are given of his perfect recovery. Although we have reason to believe the Emperor is in no present danger, yet we are also assured, on very good authority, that his medical advisers recommend prudence, and warn him against the "serious consequences" of any departure from their injunctions. The will of the Emperor is of such paramount weight in France, and the settlement of the most intricate questions is so dependent on him alone, that it is of the greatest importance that the exercise of his faculties should be unimpaired, and his judgment unbiassed by any subordinate influence.

A QUEER LITTLE REPUBLIC.

San Marino—Its Customs and Government.

A correspondent of the London Herald gives an interesting account of a visit to the little Republic of San Marino in August. He says:

It is especially singular that this little territory, containing only about 8,000 inhabitants, should have remained intact for more than fifteen centuries, and that now, while all its powerful neighbors have become merged into one great State this tiny Republic should be the portion of Italian soil possessing a separate autonomy. It was founded by San Marino, who was a native of Dalmatia, and came over and settled in Rimini. Soon after the prosecution of the Christians by the Emperor Diocletian commenced, and finding that it would be impossible to remain in Rimini, San Marino led his little flock out from the city, and established a Christian colony at the summit of the highest and most rugged mountain in this part of the country, and which was at that time probably surrounded by untrodden forests; and from that day to this the little State thus founded has remained separate and distinct from the neighboring countries.

Immediately we got into the open country, my driver pointed out the mountain of San Marino, rising far above all the hills in its neighborhood, and distant from Rimini nearly fifteen miles. The road led across an undulating and very richly cultivated country. The peasants engaged in picking the grape harvest, which, by the way, is this year one of the worst ever known, from the extreme dryness of the early part of the season. They were also occupied in picking the maize which forms so important an item of the Italian farmer's crop.

When about six miles from the mountain, we crossed a little stream, and my driver told me that we were now in the Republic of San Marino. The circumference of the State is thirty-nine miles, the mountain, or crag as it should be rather called, rising nearly in its center. The ground, with the exception of the rock itself, is every where fertile and well cultivated, and its value is considerably more than that of similar ground in the surrounding country, from the absence of taxation, and other advantages peculiar to the Republic, chief among which is the freedom from military conscription. Every male in San Marino is, it is true, a soldier, but this is a very minor evil when soldiering involves no fighting or absence from home. Although all are liable to be called on to serve in case of necessity, only those under a certain age are, on ordinary occasions, called out, and the strength of this regular army of the Republic is 800 men. Of these, 700 form the National Guard, the remaining 100 the body-guard of the President. The uniform of all is blue. The facings of the National Guard are red, those of the body guard yellow, and of the band white. The national flag is blue and white. The police is administered by a chief and five carbineers whose uniform is dark blue with white cross-belts and gray trousers, and is very similar to that of the carbineers of the Italian service. These five carbineers are, of course, always on duty, and are regularly salaried police.

In old times, affairs were administered by a grand council, composed of the heads of all the families in the State; but this was found so large and cumbrous an assembly that in 1857 a council was substituted of sixty members—twenty nobles, twenty citizens, and twenty farmers or peasants—who were chosen by the old assembly. Any vacancy that occurs by death or otherwise in the council, is filled up by new members chosen by themselves; consequently, the government is now rather oligarchic than democratic in its character. Thirty members must be present to make the meeting a legal one. The Council elects two Presidents, or, as they are called, "Capitani Regenti," every six months. One presides over the upper village, the other over the lower and the surrounding country; at present Signor Innocenti Borelli is Captain Regent of the city, as the upper village is called, and Amicale Vita is Captain Regent of the burgo. At the end of the six months, and before the election of the new President is held, there is an interregnum of three days, a syndic being chosen by the council to manage affairs during that time; and during this period any one is at liberty to impeach the ex-Presidents for their conduct during their term of office. The election of the Presidents is conducted in the following manner: Six names are chosen by the council, the names are written upon papers, and the council then proceed to the church, where, after mass is celebrated and special prayers offered up, two names are drawn by lot, and these two are the Presidents for the next six months.

Twice every year there is a grand assembly of the heads of all the families of the Republic, and these can then protest against any measure adopted by the council. None of the officers of State are paid, but the Captain Regents are allowed 75 francs each for office expenses, during their term of office, and the foreign and home ministers have an annual allowance of two hundred and fifty francs for office expenses, postage, etc. The Commander-in-Chief of the army receives no pecuniary consideration for his services. The highest paid officials of the Republic are the medical men—there are two doctors and one surgeon, who receive two hundred and fifty scudi, or thirteen hundred and fifty francs a year each. There are are no doctors' bills to pay in San Marino; for this munificent salary of fifty-four pounds a year each, the doctors render their services gratis to all the citizens of the State, but if they are sent for out of the towns the patients have to provide conveyance.

The revenue of the State and its expenditures alike amount to about £2,000 a year. This sum is raised by profits upon the sale of tobacco and salt, both, as in Italy, State monopolies, and by a very small tax upon the land proprietors. There is in addition to this, which forms the ordinary budget, the sum of [illegible] a year paid by the Italian Government, and which is used for making roads, assisting the poor, giving aid in case of losses by fire or other misfortunes, and repairing the public buildings. This sum is paid by the Italian Government for custom duties. Of course San Marino would have had a right to have brought its goods in free of duty, but this would have caused so much difficulty at the Italian custom houses that that Government agreed to pay instead an annual sum equal to the proportion of customs dues which would be paid by an equal population of Italians. This sum was found upon calculation to amount to eighteen thousand francs, which sum accordingly the Italian Government pays annually to San Marino. The Republic is represented at all the foreign courts. At London and Paris their Ambassador is the Duke of Aquaviva. I presume the duties are not onerous.

SANTA ANNA AND THE FENIANS.

Fenian Picnic at Pavilion Hill, Staten Island—Speeches by General Santa Anna, President Roberts, General Spear, and Colonel J. W. Meehan.

There was a Fenian demonstration Monday at Pavilion Hill, near Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. The attendance was rather slim, notwithstanding it was announced on the posters that General Santa Anna and President Roberts would address the meeting. The day was all that could be desired, and the picturesque scenery added to the zest of the enjoyment.

There was a fine brass band in attendance, discoursing the various Irish airs. Dancing was kept up until 4 o'clock, the platform being quite crowded with the fair sex. Late in the afternoon a carriage was seen ascending the hill, the occupants of which were found to be General Santa Anna and staff. As they alighted at the Pavilion they were received with enthusiastic cheers. His staff consisted of General Cancelo, Colonel Vivas, and Colonel Lopez De Santa Anna, the General's nephew, and Mr. Morrison, his interpreter.

General Santa Anna was dressed in the uniform of a Mexican General, and on his breast were several medals of gold and silver. The General was welcomed in a neat speech by President Roberts, who remarked that the General was the Napoleon of America.

SPEECH OF SANTA ANNA.

The noted Mexican leader said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Fenian Brotherhood: If ever I regretted the want of the knowledge of the English language, it is at the present moment, when I would wish to express to you in your own tongue the heartfelt gratitude that I now experience. Various are the honors that have been bestowed upon me during my life by my own countrymen as well as by the foreign powers of Europe. Yet they were always conferred upon me when I was in power, and men that are in power are always surrounded by many flatterers, by many adulators, but by very few friends.

Yet to-day an exile from my native soil, a stranger in a foreign land, the smallest attention shown to me therein, the smallest consideration in my favor is most highly appreciated; for now I am not in power, and my thanks are, therefore, unbounded. Yet it would be presumption on my part if I should accept this demonstration as a personal thing to my own self. No! I accept this demonstration in behalf of my native land—of Mexico; and let me confess it, it is no surprise to me, and, I may say, I almost expected it; for the Irish are the people who should, as by natural ties, sympathize with Mexico. Is not its religion that of my own country? Do we not worship at the same altar? Are not we, like their own people, striving to free our native land from its yoke? And why show that universal astonishment that the Fenians should contribute to aid Mexico in becoming once more free from tyranny? And it is not for the first time your people have extended me their friendly help.

When Mexico was invaded by that noble enemy on whose hospitable soil I am now living, where I had arrayed against me the powerful armies of the United States, under that immortal hero, General Scott, the flower of my army then were two companies of men from the Green Isle, and who bore on their flag the image of their patron saint. Why, then, be astonished that they now come forward to my aid? Now, like the first time that Mexico was freed from the dominion of Spain, and when life only commenced with me, I had the glory of being one of the soldiers who fought for Mexico's independence. Why not aid me now, now when I am the last surviving soldier of my country's independence? I wish to seal the history of my life by the same act by which I commenced it—namely, to secure again for my country its independence. Yes, gentlemen, this is my ambition; this is what I strive to accomplish in a far land and in my last days. If death has spared me on the battle-fields, when from amid the shower of balls and fire I have come out unharmed, this, I say, was not without a cause. I feel assured that I will, that I must, that I shall secure once more to my native land its independence. It is not a false or vain ambition that makes me speak thus. In the few days that are allotted to me I have all that man can want to make his life tranquil and peaceful. There are no honors that a nation can bestow upon its most favored one that has not been showered upon me by Mexico.

Why then suppose for a moment that all my desire is to rule again over the destinies of my country? Twelve years I have withdrawn from public life on foreign soil, deploring the disturbances of my country, yet not joining in its domestic quarrels. I could not remain silent and see the last fatal blow struck at my country's independence. They thought my old sword rusted; they thought the old soldier worn out; they tried to brand him with infamy, calling me a French spy. These imputations and slanders give new life to the old soldier. My deeds will defend me; my voice is yet of some prestige among my countrymen, and my arms strong enough to lead an army.

To gain or to perish is my motto, with help or without it. I shall soon again stand on Mexico's soil, bearing aloft that banner that I planted on the walls of Vera Cruz when I drove the French from my land in '39. My voice shall now as then be strong enough to raise from the dead. My former companions will almost rise from their graves. They will help me to free Mexico again or will drag me down to deplore with them the ruin of my country.—New York Tribune.

THE sorghum crop in Nicollet and Le Sueur counties, Minnesota, has been utterly destroyed by the heavy frosts, which have visited that section of the State recently.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE USURPER.

Congress not to be Recognized

Johnson's Revolutionary Threats to be Carried Out.

The Germ of Another Rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The Philadelphia Ledger has received the following important dispatch, dated Washington, October 10:

The President has just sent in to the Attorney General the following questions, and requested that a response to them be returned in writing:

First, Is the present Congress, composed of members from the Northern States alone, such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assembly?

Second, Would existing circumstances justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage, pretending to be the Congress of the United States?

Third, Does that clause in section fifth of the first article of the Constitution, which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from ten States, or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms upon their admission?

Fourth, Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce those provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of representation in Congress? [Article 1st, section 2d, section 3d, article 5th, last clause.]

Fifth, What steps do the Constitution and his oath of office require the President to take, in order to secure the assemblage of a constitutional Congress?

Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney General to the above, the President there is reason to believe, has determined to take his stand. The questions put to the Attorney are all the more important, when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declaring that the present was only an assumed Congress, and not the Congress the Constitution called for, and, also, in connection with similar declarations, though less pointed, that fell from his lips prior to his return to the capitol. From these utterances, it is clear that the Executive has fully made up his own mind that the thirty-ninth Congress was not a loyal body. He now asks the opinion of the Attorney General upon the grave and momentous subject, and when it is given, he will govern himself accordingly. It is not difficult to foreshadow what the response of Mr. Stanbery will be, and that he will chime in fully with the opinions of the Executive, as already expressed, there seems to be no doubt.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Cable Tariff to be Reduced—Medals to be Presented—Spain to Manufacture Needle Guns.

HALIFAX, October 10.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th of September, arrived here this P. M.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company held a special meeting on the 27th of September. The Directors submitted a report congratulating the shareholders on the success of the cable, and thanking those through whose energy and perseverance it was laid. The report asks the sanction of the shareholders to apply to Parliament for power to increase the nominal capital to five millions sterling including the existing capital. The Directors explain that they abandon the proposition to issue one million two hundred thousand pounds, with the first preferential dividends as unnecessary, and, instead, ask for power to issue the balance of the capital and to apply to Parliament for increased powers. The report was adopted. Right Hon. J. S. Watley, chairman, said that he anticipated at a very early moment a great reduction in the cable tariff—probably one-half the present rates. In thirty-five days, ending September 21st, the cable carried [illegible], which would make an average—including Sunday, and general stoppage of land lines—of [illegible] pounds sterling per day; and if they excluded the exceptional days when the cable would not work at all, the average would be £[illegible] per day. The figures are very far from conforming with the recent statement in the London Times, that the cable was earning at the rate of £[illegible] per year. The various cable securities have somewhat declined in price. In addition to the banquet to be given to the cable layers by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 1st of October, the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool have resolved to give them a banquet some time in November, and to present four gold medals commemorative of their achievements to four of the principal actors, who were on board of the Great Eastern during the great work, viz: one to Cyrus W. Field, one to Captain Anderson, one to Mr. Canning, the head of the engineering department, and one to the head of the electrician department.

FRANCE.—The Emperor remained at Biarritz. The iron clad squadron had arrived off that place, and passed in review before the Emperor.

The new Foreign Minister, Marquis de Moustier, had arrived in France from Turkey, and gone to Biarritz.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of half a million francs in specie.

The Paris Patrie asserts that the insurrection in Palermo, the revolt in Candia, the disturbance in the Ottoman Empire, the agitation in Greece, and even the renewal of the Juarists in Mexico, are the effect of a vast plan formed in the belief that a general conflagration would be the result of the late German war.

The Spanish War Department has taken steps for the manufacture of the Prussian needle gun.

GERMANY.—The estates of Saxe Meiningen assembled on the 27th, to take the oath of allegiance to Duke George, who ascended the throne in consequence of the abdication of his father. The new Duke, in a speech from the throne, declared it willing that Prussia should be the leader of Germany. He further stated that he had gladly accepted, in the interest of Germany, the allegiance offered by Prussia, and had recalled the troops that had joined the Federal army.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.—On the arrival of Mustapha Pasha in Candia, he issued a proclamation calling on the inhabitants to submit to the Turkish authority, and promising to redress all grievances. The insurrectionists are required to lay down their arms in five days.

Advices from Athens say that the Turkish Ambassador had threatened to break off relation with Greece, and his representations to the Greek Government, appointed by the French and English Ministers. Further insurrectionary movements are reported in Smyrnia in which Turkish troops had the advantage.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Owing to the close of the quarter, the discount demand at the Bank at the reduced rates of 4½ per cent, was pretty active. Gold continued to arrive freely, and was flowing into the Bank of England in large quantities.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 10.

STREET COMMISSIONER CORNELL.

The Commercial's Albany special says that charges of official misconduct were presented to Governor Fenton to-day against Charles G. Cornell, street commissioner of New York city. A committee of eminent counsel from the legal bureau of the Citizens' Association met the Governor by special appointment, and presented the charges on behalf of the Citizens' Association. The document is a very voluminous one, containing seventeen charges for alleged fraudulent abuse of official power, misconduct, malfeasance and misfeasance in office.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, C. J. Hubbard, of New York, Chairman; E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and J. B. Broomall, of Pa., to investigate the subject of frauds on the revenue, is now in session at the Astor House, in this city. The matter under investigation now relates to the Custom House.

BEECHER.

The Independent has the following announcement: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will, we are authorized to say, speak either in Plymouth Church or the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on some evening of next week, making an argument and appeal from his own ground in favor of the Republican party in the pending elections. He will also speak afterward in other places in the State, in support of the Republican candidates.

The Patterson Races.

NEW YORK, October 10.—At the Patterson races, second day, there was a large attendance. In the steeple chase, three miles, Zigzag beat Nannie Craddock a head; time, 7:28½. Second, Enchantress beat Susie, mile dash; time 1:50½. Third race, trial stakes, two year olds, one and one-eighth miles, Monday first, Ruthless second, Redwing third; time 2:25. Fourth race, three miles, Delaware, Richmond, Citadel, Lady Dan Bryant, and Local started. Betting two to one on Richmond against Delaware. Delaware won easily; time 5:50.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—Sailed.—Steamer Liberty, for Baltimore. Arrived.—Ship Eldorado, from Boston.

The cotton advices are very discouraging. The general estimate of this year's crop amounts now to less than 1,000,000 bales.

The schooner Sargaway, arrived from Ruatan, at quarantine, with twenty-seven saved passengers from the wrecked steamer Exact. Also arrived, steamer Fothersgill and ship Belle Wood, from Liverpool.

Fire in Louisville—Tornado in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—The fire at Holbrook's tobacco factory last evening, resulted less disastrously than was apprehended. The damage was slight, and confined to the building, the stock all being saved. The tornado at Franklin, Indiana, yesterday, demolished twenty-six buildings. One person was killed, and 2 others mortally wounded.

Vessels Disabled.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 10.—The French bark Mazatlan, from the Isle of Carmow, bound to Havre, was towed here disabled, and had lost a man overboard. She reports that she passed a number of vessels disabled. The brig Redwood, from Newport, R. I., bound to Havana, has arrived, badly disabled. She lost a seaman.

From Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 10.—The schooner Lucy Voorhees, of New York, put into Fernandina in distress. The Frying Pan Shoals light ship was seen on Tuesday morning, ten miles south of Tybee. Three of the survivors of the Evening Star left for New York this morning, on the Virgo.

OUR GOVERNOR ELECT.

Speech to the "Boys in Blue" in Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Forney's Press publishes a speech made by General Geary at Harrisburg, to the "Boys in Blue," in honor of the radical victory in the State, in which he says:

It permanently establishes these facts, that the Government of the United States is vested in the people and in their Representatives in Congress assembled, and not in a corrupt Executive. That cruel and revengeful traitors, defeated in battle, shall not be restored to citizenship to ruin the country they attempted to destroy; that when our forefathers declared men capable of self-government, they rejected the heresy of human slavery, and pledged equal political rights to all [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

Geary's Majority About 7,800.

We publish our election tables this morning, with the additional returns received yesterday. We have the vote for Governor in sixty districts, which gives a majority for General Geary of 6,934. The remaining nineteen districts to be heard from gave President Lincoln, in 1864, a majority of 727. If the ratio of increase be maintained in these districts, General Geary's majority in the county will approximate if it does not exceed 8,000.

General Moorhead's majority in the Twenty-second Congressional District will be all of three [illegible]

[illegible]

Clerk of Courts, Clerk of Orphans Court and Recorder.

[illegible]

CITY MATTERS.

The Richings Opera Company.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

The Great Horse Fair at Oakland Park.

[illegible]

Public Amusements.

[illegible]

MARRIED:

[illegible]

DIED:

[illegible]

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR! FLOUR!

I AM RECEIVING DAILY,

CHOICE BRANDS WINTER, SPRING AND MINNESOTA FLOURS,

Lowest Possible Rates TO DEALERS.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE RECEIVED AND SOLD.

T. C. JENKINS,

273 LIBERTY ST.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS.

Patent Gas Condensing Burners

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

GEORGE HILL,

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

241 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

[T]he Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

[RES]ULT IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

[W]e might with entire safety leave it to political opponents to say what is measure of praise which, under all circumstances, is due to the Union Re[pub]licans of Allegheny county, in consid[erat]ion of the result of the election on [Tue]sday. *They* know how ardently they [stro]ve and how, some of them at least, [exp]ected a different result,—what combi[nati]ons they entered into, what expedi[ents] they resorted to, in order to insure [an]ther result—and how they confidently [exp]ected the material reduction of the [Uni]on Republican majority, and possibly [the] defeat of some of the Union Republi[can] candidates. It is charity not to refer [to th]e boasts in which for weeks the leading [. . .] candidate indulged, the ostenta[tiou]s, not to say offensive, confidence with [whi]ch he spoke of the contest,—a pro[cedu]re which convicts him of either being [grie]vously deluded himself or of attempting [to d]elude others into believing there was a [chan]ce when he knew, or should have [kno]wn, there was not even a ghost of one. [We] presume that gentleman fully realizes [. . .] how all this looks, and how worse [tha]n nonsensical it was for him to make [the] attempt, far less to indulge a single [. . .].

[W]hat we mean only at this time is, to call [atte]ntion to the fact, that the Union Re[pub]licans went into and went through the [can]vass on the issue made up between [Con]gress representing the people, and the [Pre]sident representing all the elements in [the l]and that sympathized with the rebel[lion]. We have from first to last stood on [prin]ciple, and kept steadily before the [peop]le the single issue, and refused to be [dive]rted from it by anything our oppo[nent]s could do or say. We knew what [com]binations they were forming, on what [they] were basing their expectations,—how [. . .] selfish and personal motives of men [and] classes were being appealed to [agai]nst our candidates and cause,—what [pro]mises were made, what expectations [exci]ted,—but the Union *Republicans* of [Alle]gheny heeded not any of these,—to [thei]r credit be it said, they confided in [the] strength and righteousness of their [caus]e, and from first to last resolved to [stan]d or fall by it. Believing in the virtue [and] intelligence of the people, they went [dire]ctly to them, and to-day they have it [. . .]y they were not disappointed.

[Th]is is the way our victory in Allegheny [. . .] was won; this is why all the combi[nati]ons of our opponents failed. Had our [plat]form been less perfect, had our princi[ples] been less exactly in accord with the [patr]iotic sense of the people, or were the [peop]le themselves less virtuous, the result [migh]t have been different.

[Th]e result is instructive to both sides. [It h]as taught us how safe it is to plant [ours]elves squarely on principle and des[pise] utterly everything like reprehensi[ble a]rts; and it must have convinced our [opp]onents how worse than hopeless it is [for th]em to continue the struggle here on [the w]orn out platform of bogus Democra[cy,] how futile must ever be attempts and [com]binations such as they entered into [duri]ng the last month. And to those who [lent] themselves to these combinations, the [resu]lt is peculiarly instructive. To the [mor]e intelligent of them it must now occur [that] they have lost what they staked—that [they] appealed to the people and have been [pron]ounced against, and that, to say the least, by their unwise procedure [they] have prejudiced if not ruined what[ever] there was valuable in what they [soug]ht to promote. They threw every[thin]g into the dirty pool of a heated party [canv]ass—and they have lost.

SENATOR COWAN.

[Th]e outraged and betrayed people of [Pen]nsylvania have laid a heavy hand on [this] man. Scarcely is there a parallel to [his c]ase in our political history. Elected [by a] party that gave him their confidence, [he m]ade haste to betray them and their [prin]ciples. Infatuated with the idea of his [own] consequence and clothed with the pa[tron]age of the Executive, he had the te[meri]ty to go before the people. The result [. . .] has been condemned as scarcely an[y man] ever was. In the State—in his Dis[trict]—at his home,—by those on whom, if [any]body, he should have relied, and not [been] disappointed, to sustain him—by [ever]ybody but those who profited or [hope]d to profit by his treason, he has been [spurn]ed, cast off, condemned, before all [the w]orld. It will long stand as proof of [the s]pirit and virtue of the people of [Pen]nsylvania that they did this. It will [stan]d as a perpetual warning to public [men,] and be an illustration of the great [truth], that in fidelity to principle alone is [there] a future or honorable fame.

THE RESULTS.

[We] have, of course, less excitement, [thou]gh not less pleasure, from the happy [issue] of the elections, than we would have [had] if we had not had confident expecta[tion] all along, that it would be what it [is]. And our pleasure in the result [sprin]gs not merely from the assurance, [that] in general, the better candidates are [electe]d, but also, and we may say mainly, [from] the conviction that the right princi[ples] of Government have been emphati[cally] indorsed by the American people.

[It h]as been evident and the people have [plain]ly seen it, that those principles of Re[publi]can Government, which have always [been] deemed by all parties essential to it, [have] been menaced within the past few [mont]hs, and more unequivocally during [the l]ast few weeks. The idea of suppress[ing] or encroaching on the law-making [powe]r, the branch of the Government that [direct]ly represents the popular will, is the [centr]al idea of despotism. And the broach[ing] of it by the Executive justly [alarm]ed, or rather aroused, the people [to def]end their right of representative gov[ernm]ent. And when they found that the [idea] was not the mere vagary of a vain [man], dizzied by unexpected exaltion, but [of a]n organized party, whose former re[cord] on the score of loyalty was far from [satisf]actory, took open ground in its favor, [and t]hat a venal press shamefully advo[cated] it, the indignation of the people was [rous]ed to a high and honorable intensity, [and t]he resolution was formed, with the [earne]stness and solemnity of a religious [vow,] that the proposed assumption should [be reb]uked. That grand resolution has [been] carried out in the election.

[An]d we hope that the rebuke will be un[derst]ood according to its true meaning and [felt] in the right quarter. It is the first [instal]ment of the people's new contribution [to the] support of republican government. [They] have sustained it when assaulted by [arms]—they have come to its rescue when [endan]gered by corrupt ambition, and any[thing] further that the weak morality or [bas]e aspirations of men and factions [may r]ender necessary, the loyal American [peopl]e may safely be expected to supply.

[We] greet the election triumph as we did [the co]llapse of the rebellion. In both there [has be]en a stake set marking the advance [of so]und principles of civil liberty and pop[ular g]overnment. The permanent, just and [safe r]eorganization of the Union is assur[ed by] this new victory over false ideas and [over t]he false and base aspirations con[nected] with them. We have warned the [South]ern people over and over again, not [to trus]t their interests to the management [of a] *party*, and especially to the faction [that] they have been madly wedded to, to [turn] their attentions and measures to the [Unite]d States Government. Had they not [been] deluded by the late deceptive move[ments] they would to-day occupy better [groun]d than they do. The election con[firms] our advice. And the constructive [meas]ures of the Government may be ex[pecte]d to have more respect and acceptance [from] Southern *people*, now that they [may s]ee the folly of trusting to the mere [. . .] politicians South and North.

[To t]he financial and business interests [of the] country, we anticipate the happiest [results] from the election. It revives confi[dence] in the Government, and of course in [its s]ecurities. The effect of Tuesday's [electio]ns in four great States, will be seen [in the] elections of next month in other [States]. Patriotism is the American char[acter]istic, and it shows itself wherever and [when]ever the occasion demands.

[JOU]RNALISTIC HYSTERICS.—A double-[leade]d leader in Tuesday's New York [*Wor*]*ld* is worth reading, if only to see [what p]artizan feeling can produce a species [of hys]terical excitement. It predicts that [when] the election news is heard from [Penns]ylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, [the Re]publicans will give vent to shouts [of vic]tory. We rather think they will. [The W]*orld* utters preliminary shrieks of [. . .]. What it will do, when it is ac[quainted] with the upshot, we do not know. It will probably—to speak metaphorically—"roll in the dust and bite things."

A NEW SURPRISE.

A succession of events has occurred in this country for the past six years, that have struck the Old World nations and diplomats with surprise. Military science has been confounded by the sudden efficiency exhibited by our almost improvised armies. Old MARS has shaken his head in perplexity, to see our men charging on ramparts and rifle pits, with the dust of their accustomed furrows yet upon their shoes, and NEPTUNE has retired to his deep caves, to ponder over the startling novelty of iron-clads and twenty-inch guns afloat on his ancient domain. Nor was the melting away of these vast forces, under the genial sunshine of peace, less astonishing. Like a Russian Spring treading closely on the heels of Winter, the stern, martial aspect of a million veterans speedily changed to the smiles of as many fathers, brothers, husbands and sweethearts, mingling in all the sweet scenes of social domestic life.

The strong-toned, clear voice of the people, in the elections of the season, will carry another surprise to those abroad or at home, who have little appreciation of the intelligence and probity of the American people. Demagogueism has done its best in the late political campaign. It has enlisted in its service some of the highest functionaries of the government, it has had the aid of patronage, it has preached love and unity doctrines, and presented them, with dramatic auxiliaries, in conspicuous places. But all could not move the purpose of the great body of the people. They laughed at the foolery and voted against the serious part of the performance, in their old way.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

The JOHNSON-Democracy went into the contest relying chiefly on the power of Federal patronage. In Philadelphia, at the Navy Yards, the Custom House and public offices, they used it with some effect. But in the other parts of the State—in the rural districts, especially, where the people are more virtuous—it has been an element of weakness. Here, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, where strenuous efforts were made to make this influence tell, the result shows what has been the measure of success. And it must occur to those who, for the paltry offices, forsook friends and principles, how lamentably they have misjudged.

So far as we can hear, the federal offices have proved an injury to the JOHNSON Democracy. Entrusted mainly to Mr. COWAN to dispense, every office proved a plague. What the startling errors of judment did not effect, the activity recruited from the decapitated supplied. If ever a President had reason for praying to be spared from the consequences of bad advice and the contact of indiscreet advisers, it is Mr. JOHNSON, more especially so far as the late Mr. COWAN is concerned. An honest man—or even a shrewd one with no more honesty than Mr. COWAN posesses—might have dispensed the patronage placed at his command so as not to do more harm than good—and possibly he might have exerted an influence in favor of the objects sought to be promoted. But the Senator had neither shrewdness nor other qualities that qualified him to be the custodian of such a trust; and we have to thank the President for the assistance he has rendered the Union cause in our State by selecting Mr. COWAN to be chief dispenser of the Federal patronage.

THE DEMOCRATIC SISYPHUS.

Ancient Mythology, as epitomized by TEMPRIERE, tells us how SISYPHUS, who had incurred the displeasure of the gods, was doomed to roll up a hill a huge stone that ever turned back and nearly crushed him, so soon as he had nearly got it to the top. The fable can be most forcibly adapted to the vain efforts of the Democratic party in Allegheny county, and their discouraging attempts to run an independent ticket.

They bring out a selection of candidates and endeavor to roll up an occasional vote, but the numerical force of the loyal majority as constantly turns it back on them, and scarcely leaves them enough life to try a fresh experiment. They are foolishly struggling against Fate. Let them emigrate to Berks, or Bucks, or York, or Adams. There they would meet congenial friends. Here they are out of place and powerless. If they cannot do better than they did on Tuesday, they had better get out of the political arena altogether. They didn't even make a creditable show. Evidently Allegheny county is not the place for them to operate in.

ENGLAND'S APPROACHING TRIAL.

All the news we get from Europe seems to indicate that the great powers there will very soon—perhaps next spring—combine to test the power of Great Britain. The British Government has contrived to make enemies of almost every country on the face of the earth. There are evidences—diplomatic revelations they would be better called—that an alliance against her is gradually being brought to a form of active concretion which must speedily come to a head.

France will never forget the ancient grudge she owes; Russia has in remembrance the Crimea; Austria, treacherous herself, has registered in the blackest kind of letters the falsity of Perfidious Albion; Prussia, spite of royal marriages, will, so long as her nationality exists, recollect the attitude of England in the Seven Years' War and her tone of feeling on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

What the result will be it is impossible for us to predict; but we think that a grand effort will be made by organized elements, that will subsequently segregate and quarrel with one another, to break the strength and destroy the prestige of "the sea-girt isle" and her dependencies.

The experiment, if tried, will be an exciting one. England's military force is not very effective, raised as it is at present on the voluntary or recruiting plan; and no people in the world would be so unwilling to submit to a conscription. Yet, if driven to extremity, her thirty millions ought to yield as large armies as North and South together did during our late war; and, in defense of their native soil, we can scarcely believe that so near relations could be vanquished by any hostile hosts that could be brought against them.

The matter of naval supremacy is really that which will decide the result. If Brittania can—without interference from the United States—rule the waves as DIBDIN said and history had to record she used to do, her insular position will give her an advantage that all her adversaries cannot prevail against. But, if her guns and iron walls are insufficient to contend against this contemplated attack upon her, she will sink into the condition of a mere manufacturing center point, existing on the bare sufferance of continental neighbors that can put more squadrons in the field.

Is it not in the interest of this country to do something—say with monitors and FARRAGUTS—to sustain her in a conflict of this kind, if it really be impending?

A TOTAL BREAK.

Mr. RAYMOND, in the New York *Times*, furnishes unmistakable proof of having cut loose from the President, and we know from his own declaration, that he declines to travel longer with Mr. WEED. Had he never set out with the famous manager, far better would it have been for him, as he probably with bitterness realizes. Of the mistake he committed when he trusted the President, Mr. RAYMOND is probably painfully sensible, and it is through such paragraphs as the following that the *Times* manifests a wholesome disposition to return to right ways, and pays a forcible tribute to the power of public opinion:

"The violence that would solve the difficulty between the Executive and Congress by the impeachment of the former, has its counterpart in *the recklessness which assails the authority of Congress*, and proposes to secure to the South admission at the point of the bayonet. Both are foolish; both are wicked; both are fraught with peril to the peace of the country. They who counsel the President to *treat the law making power as a "Rump Congress," to put down by force a body which he has officially recognized, and to disregard as illegal a body* whose rights are at least as valid as his own, counsel him to suicide."

REVOLUTIONARY MEETINGS

It is amusing to read warnings in the JOHNSON papers all over the country, of revolutionary prognostications. The only threats of the revolutionary kind that we have heard of have been uttered by the "accidental" President himself. If HE does not attempt to precipitate another civil war, nobody else will. And, if he does, his can be wagered on as the first life and historical fame over which the wheels of the car of liberty will pass.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that a rather extensive mortality, has been observed recently among horses in Cook county, Illinois, many valuable animals having died within the past few days. It is reported to have been caused by the grasshoppers, which being taken into the mouth, bite the tongues of the animals and make them so sore that they will not eat thereafter and starve to death.

The Chicago Common Council has refused the Great Eastern railroad the right of carrying their line into that city. The plan proposed by the company was objectionable to the residents of the western division of the city.

The Sandusky grape market is reported to be active, all the varieties except the Catawba are in market in excellent condition and large quantities. Prices range from fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound.

The following statistics from a fresh and reliable source show the number of cars and locomotives operated by the government during the war:

Whole number of locomotives, 419; lost or destroyed, 6; sold for cash, 146; sold for credit under executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 164; returned to former owners, 103; whole number of cars, 6,330; lost or destroyed, 1,013; returned to former owners, 510; sold for cash, 2,186; sold for credit, 2,589.

A plank has just been brought to New York from California, which is believed to be the largest ever seen in the United States. It measures twelve feet long, eight feet four inches wide and is three feet thick. This plank was cut from a tree known as the redwood tree, an inhabitant of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These are probably the largest trees in the world, many of them reaching the enormous height of three hundred feet, and ranging in circumference from thirty to ninety feet. And we believe there is yet in California somewhere a stump of one of these trees used as a ball room.

A writer in the London *Field* gives an account of a canine hospital in Paris, owned by M. Santourch. Its pavement is of white and black marble; its walls are painted white and varnished; and around it twenty-two little kennels, made of oak, with bright copper fastenings, are snugly disposed for the reception of sick pets. At one end of it are artistic decorations, in which woods, rivers, and mountains are depicted, recalling to the four-footed invalids who roam about the place the scenery of their earlier and healthier days. It is a perfect marvel of ventilation and cleanliness.

The Chicago Evening *Journal* says the old idea that there is no cure for a broken neck has been disproved, and cites the case of a girl at Greenock, England, whose neck was dislocated by a fall of eighteen feet. When the surgeon reached her the face was nearly reversed, and looking over the back. He promptly supported the back with the left knee, took a grasp of the head, and began to pull gradually and pretty strong, whereupon the girl's eyes opened, and there was an effort at breathing. Increasing the pressure, the parts suddenly came to their natural position, and after a minute or two regular breathing was established. The patient is reported to have since fully recovered.

Frank W. Rounds, who killed his employer, Adolph Frager, a Boston merchant, about three weeks ago, is quietly awaiting in prison his trial for murder. He says that he has a little story to tell, which he claims will materially alter the case.

The Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, commenced their annual wine and grape show on the 10th inst., at Cleveland, Ohio. It will continue until to-morrow.

The *Chiesta Catholica*, a clerical paper published at Naples, gives the following as a cheap and infallible remedy for the cholera:—"Apply," it says, "to the abdomen a picture of St. Joachim, the glorious father of the Holy Virgin. This remedy is unfailing. The malady rarely attacks a person so protected. If it does, it is immediately cured. God sends us the cholera to punish us for our sins; but St. Joachim drives it away."

The Yale law students have founded a secret society called the "Justinian." They have adopted as a badge a black stone, enamelled on a green leaf, with the word "Justinian" engraved along the leaf, thus commemorating those three distinguished legal "swells," Justinian, Blackstone and Greenleaf.

An extensive workshop which, with its contents, was valued at eighty five thousand dollars, belonging to the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and located at the Piermont, N. J., terminus, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.

It is estimated that the centennial fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was originally fixed at two millions of dollars, will exceed five millions when all the subscriptions are paid in.

The prospects of building a ship canal from Sturgeon Bay, in Dover county, Wisconsin, port of Green bay, to Lake Michigan, a distance of seventy miles, by which one hundred and thirty miles of navigation would be saved by vessels going into Green Bay, is to be pushed forward to practical success.

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. Mr. Walter, principal proprietor of the London *Times*, and a member of Parliament for Berks, has arrived at New York, where he is the guest of a prominent merchant. He expects to remain three months in America.

—Messrs. Glass and Canning are to be knighted for the part they have taken in carrying out the Atlantic Telegraph Cable enterprise. What about Mr. Field?

—*On dit*, that Senator Sumner has leased the house in Washington formerly occupied by Senator Pomeroy, and will "keep house" during the coming session of Congress. This has a matrimonial look.

—United States Senator Howard, of Michigan, is sojourning in St. Paul, Minn., in charge of an invalid son.

—Colonel Robert Kennecott, one of the leaders of the Overland Russia-American Telegraph Expedition, who died last March in the far off Northwestern coast, is the same person who was formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. He was a thorough explorer, having spent a great portion of his young but active life on the prairies of the West, and amid the frigid sceneries of the Hudson Bay Territory, from both which fields of labor he furnished rich and rare collections of minerals and botanic specimens.

—General Grant's pay is $18,678 per year, and Lieutenant General Sherman's $13,528. Each is allowed fifty horses.

—Hon. John T. Hoffman, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of New York, lies seriously ill at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York. His nervous system is reported to be very much prostrated.

—Another Swedish nightingale has been discovered by Baroness de Seuhensen, to whose patronage and generous initiative we already owe the brilliant talent of Mdlle. Nielsen. The new star is Mdlle. Pethrine Barkan, native of Gothenburg, and is but eighteen.

—It is rumored that Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., the New York banker, has just purchased the famous race-horse Kentucky, for the sum of $40,000. The horse, it is believed, will be withdrawn from the turf, and kept for the private use of his new owner.

—General Judson Kilpatrick and General Vickers, it is said, are about to marry sisters—two accomplished ladies of Santiago.

—The Nashville (Tennessee) *Dispatch* says that John Napier, Esq., a brother of Sir Charles Napier, has arrived at that city, and is preparing to settle permanently in Tennessee. He proposes purchasing a considerable tract of land, and will devote his time and attention to the work of sheep raising on a very extensive scale.

—The whole press has copied the story of a correspondent that he "recently saw Ex-United States Senator James S. Green, of Missouri, staggering about the streets of St. Louis, clad in seedy garments, and wearing a battered hat, and that he makes a living by being a calaboose shyster." The local papers say that Mr Green is strictly temperate in his habits, and stands very high in the legal profession in Missouri.

Anecdote of Queen Victoria.

The London correspondent of the *Presbyterian* tells the following anecdote of the Queen of England: Prince Albert was a kind, prudent and affectionate husband. But his prospects were on a razor's edge at one time. About a year and a half after their marriage, Albert became very fond of playing cards, and staking sums of money on the result. Victoria remonstrated at his folly and prodigality in vain. At length, one day, when a number of noblemen, hungry and of the genus land-shark, had Prince Albert at a table, Queen Victoria sent a polite message to her husband to come to her room. The Prince paid no attention to the request. A more urgent desire was answered: "Beg the Queen to excuse me a short time and I will be there." A third time an officer came with: "The Queen of England requires the presence of Prince Albert." Instantly he hastened to obey. For not a subject, however exalted his rank, dare disobey such a summons without being guilty of treason. When her eldest son married and had been several weeks on the continent, he sent a letter saying that he expected to be home in a few days, and requested that he might have a room. She wrote back that when she desired him to visit Windsor Palace she would send for him. Hence any one else in the realm dare not disobey such an injunction.

MEXICO AND OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—The New York *Herald* says the manifest destiny of the United States is to republicanize this continent and secure to every State and nation the Republican form of Government with which we are blessed, and that the cost to us which the proposition involves will not be considered at all in the matter. The government of this country has always wisely persisted in non-interference in foreign affairs; but it has also maintained that European nations shall not interfere in the affairs of this continent. When Canada shall have been made a republic, when Cuba shall have been freed from the dominion of Spain and Mexico from that of Maximilian and the French, and when the empire of Brazil becomes converted into a Republic, this duty will have been done, and our destiny, so far as our foreign relations are concerned, will have been completed. One of these duties now presents itself and ought not to be shirked.

THE New York *Tribune's* Russia correspondent writes that Captain Fox has been honored with the highest grade of diplomatic snuff box, bearing a picture of the Emperor surrounded by a galaxy of diamonds, which may be worth $10,000 or $20,000. Murray and Beaumont have received magnificent rings, also set with diamonds, and marked with Alexander's cipher, worth perhaps $5,000—though none of these presents have been valued by any one who understands it. Photographs and illustrated books on Russian subjects of great interest and value are sent to Mr. Fox, with apparent consciousness that he has two ships to carry them home in. Several fine paintings of the great Russian cities are among the variety too numerous to mention.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Thomas Hughes writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows: Among the many questions which these strange times will force us English to reconsider shortly, is that of the State Church. Many good Liberals—I hope I may reckon myself as one—believe that the absolute independence of their congregations, so far as pecuniary matters are concerned, which the Church of England so largely secures to her ministers on the one hand, and the supremacy at the Sovereign and the law over the priesthood, even in matters purely ecclesiastical, on the other, are advantages for the sake of which we may put up with many anomalies. But if these are to be jeopardized, assuredly we had better be without the establishment, and it would really seem that a large party in the Church are prepared to risk, are even desirous of forcing, a struggle with the courts for supremacy, and to subject priests to pecuniary coercion, not, indeed, at the hands of their congregations, but of a worse tribunal for judging on such questions as orthodoxy. An example of the tendency is now before us.

Bishop Colenso cannot be reached through the courts, which have refused to find him guilty of heresy. Accordingly, Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, who claims to be his primate, excommunicated him, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to whose hands have been intrusted immense funds by members of all shades of belief in our Church, take upon itself to stop payment of the salaries of the Bishop and those missionary clergy in his diocese who prefer the judgment of the Privy Council to the fulminations of Dr. Gray. The last case of this stupid and short sighted persecution is that of Rev. W. Tonnesen, a clergyman whose offense consisted in having read prayers in a Zulu Church before a sermon by Bishop Colenso. The S. P. G. authorities have stopped his salary for this offense at once, without even paying the half year's salary to which he is undoubtedly entitled. Of course, the case will soon come before the courts, as a subscription is on foot to enable Mr. Tonnesen to try it. I wonder if you are really as much better in these matters than we, as Godwin Smith contends, in a fine passage of his late lecture on the civil war, "not only," he says, "the civil and social equality, but the political and social union of the churches is almost complete, saving in the case of Roman Catholicism; and even a Roman Catholic priest is obliged to conform in some measure to the principles of a society tolerant and intolerance alone, and to take part in works of Christian benevolence with the clergy of other creeds. Under the influence of social and political union, ecclesiastical divisions are gradually giving way, Christian character is brought into the foreground, sectarian dogma is thrown into the background. The churches are gradually falling, but through their ruins appear again the lineaments of the universal Church. Intolerant orthodoxy still holds its ground in the hearts of many Roman Catholics, Calvinists and Anglicans; but it is upon the defensive, and its ramparts are tumbling down. In each sect there appears a liberal party, succeeded by the narrowly orthodox, and tending to fusion with other churches."

The same process, he thinks, will go on here, and certainly we have a thoroughly liberal broad Church party among us. But, alas, its members are bitterly hated and anathematized by our Calvinist and Low Church people, and cleverly detested by the ritualists; but even if they could cast out the broad church party it would be a sanguine man who can see any signs of truce or mutual toleration between our ritualists and Preordities. Our State Church has, no doubt, absolutely ceased to be a persecuting church outside her own pale; but within it there is a fierce party, who would gladly sequestrate the goods and excommunicate the persons of their theological opponents. Among the High Church party, again, there is an important section who openly advocate the separation of Church and State. I fear it is for no better reason than that they may play any pranks they please with chasubles and the like holy millinery without the fear of privy council decisions before their eyes. Then, a large majority of non-conformists are vehement anti-establishment partisans, and in short, but that she has outlived many as stiff gales, one would say that this Colenso squall would founder "Old Mother Panther," as she has been disrespectfully called ever since Queen Anne's time.

AN ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

A Dancing Master Runs Away With an Heiress.

[From the Paris True Kentuckian, October 4.]

The quiet of the romantic little "City of the Maidens" was startled a few days since by an unexpected elopement in fashionable circles—the parties being a brilliant heiress just budding into womanhood, and an accomplished professor of calisthenics, formerly a gallant soldier in the Confederate army. The history of their love and courtship is the same old story—the course of true love never did run smooth"—a stern guardian, the custodian of the fair one's wealth, interposed and forbade the match, but in vain; the young affections of the lovers had been too deeply enlisted, and they had already become

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,"

and had fully realized that "in life there's nothing half so sweet as love's young dream."

How the gallant Professor wooed and won her—whether as the dusky Moor wooed Desdemona, and she loved him "for the dangers he had passed," or whether he had wooed her amid the brilliant circles of the dance, or "by what sorcery he won her"—we know not; but so it was they met and loved, and despite the remonstrances and opposition of parent and guardian, determined to link their destiny in the silken chains of wedlock.

A favorable opportunity presented itself last week to carry through successfully their long contemplated elopement. It is an old and true saying, "Love laughs at locksmiths," and so it was in this instance. Notwithstanding the strictest surveillance, the golden moment at last arrived. By one of "love's stratagems," to allay suspicion, the parties did not avail themselves of the most direct route or the ordinary mode of conveyance, but first came to this city. Relays of horses had already been placed at convenient distances along the route to the Ohio; and by rapid driving the happy couple reached a point opposite Aberdeen beyond the hour of midnight. Here an unexpected difficulty arose; the waters of the usually placid Ohio were angry and swollen; the night was pitch dark, a dense fog having settled gloomily over the river; the star of love itself seemed obscured; the skiffman remonstrated against the dangerous attempt to effect the passage at that hour of the night; but the protest was in vain; the lovers were willing

"To face the raging of the flood,
But not an angry father."

But "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," the perilous journey was at last safely made; the venerable Esq. Shelton, now in the 92d year of his age, (who has been a magistrate more than half a century, and during that time has united about fifty couples per year,) was at once awakened, and readily getting up, amid the congratulations of the friends who accompanied them, united the now happy lovers in the holy bonds of matrimony. For the present this closes the scene; when the curtain next rises, we earnestly trust the tableau may represent the bride and bridegroom receiving the congratulations of friends and the forgiveness and benediction of relatives.

A DARING ROBBERY.

One of Adams Express Cars Entered—The Messenger Gagged—Twelve to Fifteen Thousand Dollars Stolen—Escape of the Robbers, Etc.

One of the boldest robberies that has ever been recorded, occurred on last Saturday afternoon on a train, which left St. Louis, on the Jeffersonville road. Just as the train moved from the depot at Seymour, Indiana, between six and seven o'clock P. M., two men, masked and otherwise disguised, stepped aboard and entered the Express Company's car by the runboard. They seized the messenger, Mr. Miller, gagged and securely fastened him to the side of the car, and then proceeded to rob the safes in the most systematic manner. Taking the key from Mr. Miller's pocket, the small safe, containing all the local run money packages from St Louis to Cairo, to Cincinnati, and a sealed bag from Nashville, was unlocked and rifled by the thieves; after which they pitched the large through safe overboard, and rang the bell for the train to stop. The train was checked up, and the robbers signaled the engineer to go ahead again, just as they leaped off. Everything seemed to favor the nefarious scoundrels. Their plans were conceived with the utmost precision, and were executed with a boldness unexampled. The messenger was alone in the car, and was overpowered so suddenly that no alarm could be given. No suspicion was excited by the signals, for they were rung as correctly as if the conductor himself had pulled the rope. As soon as the messenger extricated himself, he rung the bell and gave the alarm. The train was run back to the point where the robbers jumped off, and about sixty yards from the place the large sealed safe was found. It contained over thirty thousand dollars in coin. Fortunately it was not opened. The villains had procured from the other safe the key belonging to this large one; but they had no time to use the key, as the safe was too heavy to handle, so they had to abandon it. The amount of money stolen from the smaller safe is between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. When the train run back to the place of the robbery, Mr. Temple, the route agent, took a posse of men and started in pursuit of the daring thieves, but no arrests have been made.

Humorous.

A lecturer writes: "The fullest house I have had was at Pithole City, in the oil regions. Every man was full of beer. The lecture went off very well, notwithstanding. It didn't go off as well as my doorkeeper did—he went off with the receipts."

The worst organ-grinder—a hollow tooth that plays the deuce.

In a town not far from Boston, a clergyman was visiting a district school, where a little boy was put forward by the teacher to "speak a piece," because he was bold. When he had done, the clergyman praised him by saying, "Why, my little lad, you are not afraid, are you?" "No, sir. I ain't afraid of nothin'. I ain't afraid of skunks!"

We like a black eye. We like a blue one. We don't like a black and blue one.

"What are you sitting that child on that quarto dictionary for?" said Mrs. D., as the pater arranged his little boy at the breakfast table. "I am," replied he, "fixing the basis of a sound English education." "Yes," said she, "but you are beginning at the wrong end."

Some young men who were traveling among the White Mountains, recently stopped at a farm house and called for milk. After they had drank a large quantity, the woman house brought them a large bowlful, with the touching remark, "One would think, gentlemen, you had never been weaned."

An Incident.

As a train of cars was last week approaching the Suspension Bridge, near Niagara, the conductor found a young man who could not pay his fare. The poor fellow was evidently in the last stage of consumption, and emaciated to skeleton proportions. He sat by himself, and his eyes were red, as though he had been weeping; but the laws of the Company could not be transgressed, and he must leave the train. Not a person moved or spoke as the conductor led him from his seat, all shivering with the cold; but just as he reached the door a beautiful girl arose from her seat, and with bright sparkling eyes demanded the amount charged for the poor invalid. The conductor said $8, and the young and noble girl took that sum from her pocket book, and kindly led the sick youth back to his seat. The action put to shame several men who had witnessed it, and they offered to "pay half," but the whole-souled woman indignantly refused the assistance. When the train arrived in Albany the young protectress gave the invalid money enough to keep him over night and send him to his friends the next morning.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.—A correspondent writes to us that six year's experience has convinced him that a coat of gum copal varnish, applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary soles.

Lamirande, the French Embezzler.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows: Of all the greatest arrivals which have taken place during the season, whether of princes at the Grand Hotel or Ambassadors at the Louvre, none have possessed such interest as that of the police agent Melin, who arrived at the Prefecture straight from New York with his captive Lamirande, the embezzler of the funds belonging to the Banque de France, which had been confided to his keeping at the Bank of Poitiers. Lamirande, scorning the usual method of proceeding in the like cases, had invented an entirely new one of his own. For several years he pursued a little game of which he held the secret whereby he was sure to win every time that he chose to try his luck. His own stakes were but trifling. A needle and thread, a penknife, a roll of copper coin, and may be a thimble—for he was always very careful of his nails—and laden with but these he was in the habit of descending into the cellar of which he alone with the Director of the bank possessed the key, and getting a little slit in one of the coarse canvas bags which stood in goodly array upon the stone shelves sealed with the Bank seal, and stamped with the official stamp, as having been duly weighed in the balance and found correct, as to the weight and number of napoleons it contained, he would take out the number of rouleaux of gold he required for betting—the gambling or the other pleasant occupations of his life, and replace the missing rouleaux with the others he had brought. This done he would sew up the leaf again, carefully set it on end as it stood before, examine the state of the seal and the stamps and wend his way to daylight once more, feeling all the better for his little journey. But while this had been going on very steadily for some years, there came a fine day when the Banque de France being in want of money wrote to the Bank de Poitiers to send one or two of the bags up to Paris. The director obeyed on the instant; and when Lamirande, who was absent when the order was telegraphed from Paris, returned to the office and received the news, he was taken so suddenly ill that he immediately wrote an excuse to the prefect at whose house he had engaged that day to dine, and went straight home to seek relief, not in bed, but in packing up his portmanteau! This accomplished he returned to the office on his way to the station, and making a farewell descent to the cellar, secured the contents of a bag or two more, and started by the railway for Paris with all the ease and unconcern imaginable. He had reached Havre and had embarked before the news of the discovery made by the Banque de France had got to Poitiers—he arrived safe and undetected in London without hurry and flurry, started for Liverpool, where he remained at an hotel under the name of Thiebaut until the departure of the steamboat Moravian for New York. Melin was, however, close upon his heels for he arrived in Liverpool at the very moment that the Moravian put to sea. Nothing daunted he embarked on another steamer in pursuit, and was already at New York when the Moravian arrived. Lamirande had entirely changed his physiognomy on board; and Melin, who, aware of the difficulty of arresting a man in New York, had been compelled to lose much time in fulfilling the formalities required, had suffered some few days to pass before he repaired to the Metropolitan Hotel, where, exhibiting a photograph of Lamirande, taken at Poitiers, he inquired of the waiter if any gentleman bearing a likeness to the individual represented had been staying at the house. Notwithstanding the exuberance of beard and moustache exhibited by the portrait, and which had all disappeared in the original, he recognized the gentleman named Deyners, from Antwerp, who was at that very moment at breakfast; and having gazed at him for a moment, Melin, convinced that he was the man for whom he was in search, went up to his bedroom, found his hat, bought in the Rue Richelieu, and came down again prepared to arrest him. Meanwhile, a negro who had overheard the few words which had passed between Melin and the waiter, had guessed the errand on which the agent was bent, and good-humoredly disposed to liberate a white, divulged his suspicions to Lamirande, and the latter in gratitude flung fifty dollars at the negro, and, snatching up his carpet bag and the leather purse which never left his side, made for the railway omnibus which just then drove up to the door of the hotel. But Melin was at his elbow. Quick as lightning he caught him by the collar, and in spite of his denial of identity got him lodged in prison. His trial and escape are well known. But during his stay in prison Melin paid him several visits, and during the conversation that passed between them on one occasion Lamirande exclaimed, "Oh, if I had only fled to Canada you could not have got me, for the extradition law is not in vigor there." This exclamation was remembered when Lamirande escaped, and the indefatigable Melin started for Canada on the instant. Once more did he come up with his prey at the small village of Priarie, where his only amusement consisted in playing on a cracked fiddle, and his only occupation in managing to live on from day to day, for his resources were by this time entirely exhausted. He had paid to the New York lawyers a sum of fifty thousand francs for his defense, and the expenses of his journey had absorbed the rest of his cash, and thus, after all his trials and his dodges, his hairbreadth escapes, and his well combined devices, he stood alone and a beggar in a foreign land—another example of the old Russian proverb of there being "more foxes' skins than asses' skins to be found in the world." Melin has witnessed many strange scenes in his life, but he owns to having been astonished at his reception by Lamirande, who, flinging away the cracked fiddle on which he was playing "Partant pour la Syrie," rushed into his arms, exclaiming "'Tis well you have come, or I should very soon have starved to death." During the journey back he never once lost sight of the man who had been dispatched to bring him to trial and a sentence of infamy, lest he should be again in the same position, without a penny loaf or the means to buy it. "You are safe at last," exclaimed Melin, as he landed his prisoner on French soil. "We have been playing a fair game, I have lost—so much the worse for me," returned Lamirande, and from that moment he lapsed into a silent mood, contrasting strongly with the vivacity of his manner during the voyage, as if he had only just felt the awful nature of the position in which he stood. It seems that Lamirande has been brought to this extremity by his fatal propensity to play, which, by his own confession, was so intense that he would have broken the Banque de France itself. He declares that this passion was so rooted in his nature that he could not refrain, although he never won but on one single occasion. When having lost at Bordeaux a considerable sum, a rich miller of that place advanced it on his bond, so excellent was his credit as representative of the bank; and having won at the next trial he had instantly reimbursed the miller, so that not one sou ever went into his pocket. The history of Lamirande is a terrible example of the hideous consequences of the weak self-indulgence of the young men of the day. He declares to having been driven to the excitement of gambling by the ennui experienced at Poitiers, and the utter prostration of intellect brought on by the conviction that he was the worst of all miserable sinners on comparing himself with the pious beings by whom he was surrounded in that holy place.

M. L. Sullivant's Illinois Farm.

The exaggerated statement is circulating in the papers that Hon. M. L. Sullivant, of Champaign county, Illinois, has a farm of seventy thousand acres there, and that over twenty thousand acres are under the plow. We know that this statement is annoying to Mr. Sullivant, who carefully shuns all notoriety as a farmer; and a misstatement, of the character of an exaggeration, is especially painful to him.

The fact is, whether large farms are any credit or benefit to individuals, or the State, must depend upon the manner in which they are managed. And our Illinois farms are quite as large as they should be without multiplying actual figures by three for a paper story.

Mr. Sullivant's Champaign county farm, "Broadlands," consists of 22,000 acres. This is all he has had in that county. In 1863, the writer hereof visited this farm. Then 11,000 acres had been inclosed by a board fence, and 8,000 acres had been broken by the plow. Mr. Sullivant had then been on it seven years. It is now a little more than three years since that visit. Mr. Sullivant has probably not broken more than the 11,000 acres originally inclosed; although it has been his policy to extend the production of tame grasses and corn culture as a means of supporting a large stock of cattle and horses and mules.

It is not long since the sale of this farm was announced in the *Republican*. It was sold to John T. Alexander of Morgan county, at $11 per acre. We have seen it stated that it sold at $17 per acre. We incline to think, from facts in our possession, that the first named price is the correct one.

Mr. Sullivant has a farm of 40,000 acres left him for a home in Ford and Livingston counties in this State. Until recently no portion of this farm has been broken. During the present season he has prepared and is preparing the ground for from 150 to 200 miles of Osage Orange hedge. He purposes to make this "Burr Oak" farm his home, removing thither with his family. This tract of land is said to be of remarkable fertility and beauty, undulating, marked with groves and well watered. If Mr. S.'s life is spared, it will quickly be stocked and put in corn and tame grasses. And the systematic business management of details which obtains in Mr. S.'s farm operations will be likely to insure success where other men might fail.—*Chicago Republican.*

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package of the above at 25 cents, will keep one barrel of Cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. oc1

CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried or untried article, when an

Old and Reliable Article Can be Had.

When the Cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you should have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond near Fourth street.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!
REMEMBER THE PLACE!
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
84 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere, on receipt of $3 00. oc11-THFS

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, (FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum... $450
do do do for two or more sisters (each)... 400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. aug1-YM-eod

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—I will sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, October 12th, at 10 o'clock, my entire stock of harness, buggies, springs wagons, and harness bridles, saddles, &c., consisting of 12 head of good horses, 5 top buggies, 3 Shifton top buggies, 3 open buggies, 2 spring wagons, 5 sets of single harness, 1 fallen to Barouche, 1 set of double harness, all in good order. As I am going to quit the business, I will sell to the highest bidder. Sale will come off on the corner of Middle alley and Water st., Allegheny. ROBT. CAMPBELL. oc8

ON CONSIGNMENT—
50 bush Timothy Seed;
100 bbls Green Apples;
20 Boxes W. R. Cheese;
500 bush Oats;
2 kegs Butter;
50 bush Onions, for sale by
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, October 10 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a DIVIDEND No. 28, of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst. [. . .] E. WESTERVELT, Secretary. oc11

NOTICE—THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, At 2 P. M., at Headquarters. JNO. W. RIDDELL, Chairman. October 11, 1866. oc11

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—16 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, One mile from the city line, on the Perrysville Plank Road [. . .] two springs of water and several hundred young fruit trees planted, or divided [. . .] sold at a bargain by KEMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver st., Allegheny. oc11

PAPER SACK FACTORY, No. 357 LIBERTY STREET. A large lot of FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, on hand, and printed to order. GODFREY & CLARK. oc11-TF

GRAPE VINES. GRAPE VINES. Parties intending planting Vineyards for making Wine, or Grapes for table use are respectfully invited to examine our large stock of vines, strong, healthy and carefully trained. [. . .] T. L. SHIELDS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c. OUR NURSERY STOCK OF FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES, And Small Fruits in great variety suitable for Fall Planting [. . .] T. L. SHIELDS & CO., SEWICKLEY NURSERIES, PITTSBURGH, PA. oc11-Y

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. A full assortment of Elegant, Extra Heavy SILK, SHETLAND WOOL, CANTON FLANNEL, SCARLET FLANNEL and KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. LATEST NOVELTIES, DIRECT FROM London and Paris, IN SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, COLLARS, &c. Gray, Possiel & Rese, 62 FIFTH STREET. oc11-2aw

CARPETS. 450 PIECES, 22,000 YARDS OF Brussels. The above comprises every variety of new Patterns [. . .] and the Fall Novelties is now being offered at the LOWEST RATES, With every inducement in price, by OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO, No. 25 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. oc11

WHEAT.—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat, Now arriving and for sale [. . .] D. WALLACE, 253 Liberty Street. oc11

MEASOR, HARPER & HOOD, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, [. . .] No. 239 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc1-y

TO LET.—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family. Apply at or address NO. 209 PENN STREET. oc6-s

PLYMOUTH LITERARY UNION LECTURES. "Our Christian Duty to the South." MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD, The Hero of Gettysburg, Patriot, Soldier, and Christian, will deliver a LECTURE in the NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Tuesday Evening, Oct 16th. AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK. SUBJECT—"OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TO THE SOUTH." [. . .] Lecture Committee. oc9-s8

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC WILL BE RENTED For Concerts, Lectures, Balls and first class Entertainments. Apply to W. A. McCLURG, 57 Hand street. oc3-ss

LOVERING'S PHILADELPHIA Sugar Cured Hams, Choice Beef Tongues, [. . .] LEWIS & McCLURE, 246 Liberty Street. oc9

FOR SALE.—1 pair Bay Carriage Horses, well matched and of good speed. 1 pair Dapple Gray Carriage Horses, well matched and of good speed. [. . .] ROBERT SIMPSON, Pearl Mill Stable, corner Rebecca and Second streets, Allegheny, Pa. oc1-10

FOR SALE.—A CONTROLLING INTEREST In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo. [. . .] Apply to or address GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., No. 154 North second street, St. Louis, Mo. oc7

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 323 LIBERTY STREET. Inquire at 12 SMITHFIELD STREET, SEAL & GRUNDY. se13-tf

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE—Four new Spring Wagons, of good style, and warranted. Will be sold cheap. ROBT. F. WEDDELL, cor. Smithfield and Water Sts. se21

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS, Twist Drills, Drill Chucks, &c. JOS. WOODWELL & CO., cor. Second and Wood sts. Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES. au29-daw

CHANGE—WE HAVE THIS DAY appointed Messrs. PETRIE & CO., 75 and 77 Leonard st., N. Y. Our sole Agents for the sale of all the Collars which we now [. . .] Trade Mark, [. . .] N. Y. P. C. Mfg. Co. New York, October 1st, 1866. oc8

FOR SALE AN OLD ESTABLISHED EATING SALOON, in Oil City, Pa. [. . .] Apply to or address [. . .] WESLEY BARRICK, Next door North of First National Bank, Oil City, Pennsylvania. oc6-s

2 CARS NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT; 50 bush No. 1 prime Spring Barley; 50 bush Double Extra Spring Wheat Flour; 25 bush Double Extra Winter Wheat Flour; [. . .] 2 cars Ear Corn; 1 car Shelled Corn; In store and for sale by KENNEDY & LOTHROP, No. 45 Federal street, Allegheny. oc6

FOR SALE—TWO DARK IRON GRAY HORSES, ONE do BAY HORSE, Well broke to saddle or harness, handsome and good drivers, also one Sulky [. . .] 45 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa. oc6-s

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE, No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN OIL WELL TUBING, GENUINE LAP WELD GAS PIPE. CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS. GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade. SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c. Everything needed in PUMPING OIL WELLS. SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK. Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans Gasometers, &c. COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS, BLACKSMITH WORK, BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES, REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS. HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers. There in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oc6

GLASS MANUFACTURERS—General Partners, ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, ANTHONY LEWIS. Special Partner, J. WILLIS DALZELL. ARSENAL GLASS WORKS. TOWNSEND & LEWIS, Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASS WARE, PRESCRIPTION WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c. Office: No. 42 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Orders promptly selected and promptly attended to.

ESTABLISHED 1860. E. B. MATTHEWS, MANUFACTURER OF Large Fancy Hurl Brooms. [. . .] E. B. MATTHEWS, 345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. J. H. JOHNSTON, Maker and Dealer in Fine Rifles and Shot Guns, ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and MUSKETS. All kinds of Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material [. . .] Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA. se8-ym

SHAW & JUSTICE'S PATENT DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER. MERRICK & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. ADDRESS, MERRICK & SONS, 430 Washington Avenue, Phila.

IRON CITY MILLS. ROGERS & BURCHFIELD, Manufacturers of Refined, Charcoal, Juniata and Polished Sheet Iron. Office and Warehouse, No. 28 Market st.

SMITH & PORTER, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented Well Boring and Pumping Machine. [. . .] Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley, PITTSBURGH.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ASCHLEMANN, [. . .] HARPER, GUTMAN & CO, FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WAGONS, &C. [. . .] THOMAS HARPER, A. ANTHONY GUTMAN, ADAM ASCHLEMANN.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS. Homes without Hands; Six Months in the White House; Our Neighbors in the Corner House; Pictures by Sunlight; Contribution of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania. Helen Courtenay's Promise; Pastimes with My Little Friends; Glen Lonah—by Barry Cornwall; Prison Life of Jeff. Davis; The Apostles—by Renan; Taken Upon Trust. THE NEW FORM OF BOUNTY BLANKS for application [. . .] J. R. WELDIN & CO., 101 WOOD STREET. oc9

1867. DIARIES, 1867. OF The Usual Styles, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY W. S. HAVEN, Cor. WOOD and THIRD STS. oc8

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, Of Four Rooms in the Seventh Ward, near Center Avenue. Inquire of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Grant street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of WM. STRAIN, of [. . .] all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment [. . .] REUBEN WALL, CLEMENT R. WARREN, Executors. ELIZABETH September 25th, 1866. oc6-3awGw

BUTTER—10 Boxes Very Choice ROLL BUTTER, Just received and for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON, 141 and 143 First street. oc1

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at COOK BROS. & CO., 345 Liberty street. oc5

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES. Brandies and Wine Bitters, Los Angeles, California. [. . .] CARRICK & CO., Sole Agents, N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT STS., Phila.

CAMPBELL, STONER & CO., Carriage Depot, AND SALES ROOMS. Constantly on hand, all kinds of carriages [. . .] Next door to Hostetter & Smith's Bitters establishment, Pittsburgh, Pa. No. 58 WATER STREET.

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN. The subscriber wants to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address, W. D. BAKER, 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se15 ym

NOTICES.

P. FT. W. & C. RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept 30 1866. DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared [. . .] W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Works at Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, October 24th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, &c. [. . .] GEO. C. CARSON, Secretary. Pittsburgh, Oct 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. On the capital stock, payable forthwith at their office, 82 LIBERTY STREET [. . .] W. H. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company held at No. 115 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct 11th, 1866, at 3 o'clock. [. . .] JNO. F. GLOSSER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY. Pittsburgh, August 28 1866. THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW CONVERTING U. S. 7-30 NOTES, 1st SERIES, INTO U. S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS [. . .] at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st. D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—410 ACRES COAL, One-half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad [. . .] JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS, No. 6 Gill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.—240 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods from the railroad [. . .] JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS, No. 6 Gill's Block, Duquesne Way.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. [. . .] JOHN GRAHAM, J. EDGAR THOMSON, Trustees. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1866. sep13-TT-F

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE this day entered into a Limited Partnership [. . .] ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, ANTHONY LEWIS, General Partners; JAS. WILLIS DALZELL, Special Partner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration [. . .] D. MERCER, Adm'r, Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration [. . .] W. J. SNODGRASS, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—A letters of administration [. . .] W. J. SNODGRASS, Adm'r, Mifflin Township, Sept. 5th, 1866.

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EXPERIENCE.

[...] that is in man's affairs;
[...] change and pass away.
[...] times, in fashions, manners, speech,
[...] what we learn, and what we teach;
[...] in what one writes, and what he
[...]as Pope will show.
[...] a very decent drink,
[...] hopes in man's estate.
[...] wise I love to sneer;
[...] be a means of grace.
[...]hey're mostly books—and they
[...] at my foes I laugh,
[...] Mrs. Grundy say
[...] love at times to quaff
[...] love me; and I pray
[...] may no be caught with chaff.
[...] peace I live—
[...] give when I can give.

WILLIAM WINTER.

[...] Once a Week.]

[...] A CENTURY AGO.

[...] leather-covered book, the [...] writing scarcely legible [...]ecay; evidently an old, neg[...] the fire or my private shelf?

[...]y reflections as I looked [...] of my late uncle, the rector [...]re village. [...] of the book and decided [...] I had my reward, for I [...]bed characters a simple [...] written towards the close [...]e. This story I shall now [...] more modern style.

[...] for nothing," said my [...]ward booby who holds his [...] food with his left hand." [...] and so, alas! I felt. I [...] I was fifteen; thick-set, [...]ibly clumsy. I could not [...] or sew a pair of blinkers, [...], nor do anything that I [...] fingers seemed to have [...]eling in them. I was awk[...] it and all knew it. [...]pered, could write fairly, [...]g; but I was awkward [...]hey seemed to have wills [...] yet I could dance as [...] as any of my neighbors' [...]

[...]what he's fit for," said my [...] of the parish. "I've set [...]ing, and he cut his finger [...] ax; then he went to the [...] his hands till he was [...]th. It's all of no use, he [...] good leather in a week [...] pay a month. Why can[...] Christians, use his hands [...] meant him to? There! [...], cutting that back strap [...] his left hand." [...] the knife slipt, and the [...] was divided in a [...] spoiled. [...]ok at that. A piece out of [...] of the skin, and his finger [...]argain." [...]avored to soothe my fath[...] bandaged my finger. [...] let him come up for that [...]; I should like a case to [...] fragile, as all that old [...] line it with the softest [...] with the rector to bring [...]ing two chamois leathers [...] house, and I waited in [...] he went to get it. He came [...] vase, tenderly wrapt in [...] that moment there came [...]ainst the door of which I [...] sound of a voice singing, [...]ed me through,—a voice [...]rite these lines,—so clear, [...] it was as if an angel had [...] me. [...] forgot the precious bur[...] it dropped to the ground [...] to pieces. [...]scribe the rector's rage? [...]omething for which he [...]hed in calmer moments. [...] angel-voice—his neece, [...] I saw her. I forgot the [...] stood speechless gazing [...]d scoundrel! look at [...] pounds! Fifty pounds! [...]asure gone irreparably [...]y don't you speak? Why [...]

[...]id, waking up. "Drop [...] it flashed upon me [...]nered out, "she sang!" [...]ng, was there any occa[...]autiful vase, you doubly [...] There, go out of the [...]ou do any further mis[...] father to horsewhip [...]olt." [...] did nothing, but only [...], and went shambling [...] altered being. There [...] horse-collars and horse[...] mortises, right-hands or [...] That world I had seen; [...] air and heard its voices. [...] of my misfortune, and [...] my shoulders without [...] my young days, boys [...]teen or nineteen years [...]ntly, uncomplainingly. [...]r?" every one would ask, [...]nswer, not even myself. [...] the rectory in the sum[...]heard her sing; I tried [...] gardener to let me help [...]ering pots, and when I [...] I entered the rector's [...] entering a paradise. [...]hen, after the horrible [...] day, I used to follow [...] hear her sing. My old [...] fuller and freer when [...] back to me now. [...] awkwardness again [...] met me one evening in [...] coming along the path [...] of water, and spoke to [...] that broke the vase, are [...] not reply; my strength [...]opped my cans on the [...] flooded away some [...] rector set most especial [...] to be sure!" she ex[...] angry uncle will be." [...], and from that time [...] were closed against me. [...] unhappy life for the [...] had only one conso[...]hole of that weary time. [...] and heard her sing [...] nothing else when she [...]istinct, above the con[...] that came from the [...]ers alone pure, sweet, [...]lessed time. I would [...]'s service in church [...]ffer. Three good miles [...] and back did I heavily [...] feel well rewarded. I [...] heaviness. I knew [...], when oppressed; as a [...] tones of her child's [...] shade of difference, [...] her heart was light [...] sang as I had never yet [...]ly, but so tenderly, so [...] change had come,— [...] in her voice; and at [...] he was there. I saw [...]new by his bearing, [...] eyes; and she sang, [...] a tremble and grati[...] felt she was to suffer, [...] that I sang. I had no [...]teral sound was all I [...]to. I could whistle like [...] often have I lain for [...] a tree and joined the [...]ls. [...] whistling as was my [...]ough the street, when [...]houlder by an old man, [...]xt parish. I knew him [...] my father for leather [...] you learn that?" [...]r, Sam." [...] good, but I can whistle [...] me the morning [...]. Know anything of [...] in the world to be [...]g. My soul's full of [...] note, but I could play [...]ught." [...]Sam, my boy. Come [...] these skins, and you [...] him, and found that [...]layers of his parish, [...] the violoncello. I took [...] from that time com[...]vening after evening, [...] the day, I wandered

over to his little shop, and while he sat, stitch, stitch, at the boots and shoes, I played over and over again all the music I could get from the church.

"You've a beautiful fingering, Sam, my boy, beautiful, and though it does look a little awkward to see you bowing away with your left, it makes no difference to you. You ought to be a fine player, Sam."

I was enthusiastic, but I was poor. I wanted an instrument of my own, but I had no money, and I earned none—I could earn none. My parents thought, and perhaps rightly, that if they found me food and clothing, I was well provided for, and so for twelve months I used the old cobbler's instrument, improving daily. It was strange that the limbs and fingers so rigid and stiff for every other impulse should, under the impulse of sound, move with such precision, ease, and exactness.

"Sam, my boy," said the cobbler, one day, "You shall have an instrument, and your father shall buy it for you, or the whole parish shall cry shame upon him."

"But he don't know a word of this," I said.

"Never mind, Sam, my boy, he shall be glad to know of it;" and he told me his plans.

At certain times it was customary for the choirs of neighboring churches to help each other, and it was arranged that the choir of our parish should play and sing on the next Sunday morning, at his parish church, and that he and his choir should come over to our parish for evening service.

"And you, Sam," said he, "shall take my place in your own church; and please God, you do as well there as you've done here, it will be the proudest day I shall know, Sam, my boy, and your father and mother will say so, too."

How I practiced, morning, noon, and night, for the great day; how the old man darkly hinted at a prodigy that was to be forthcoming at the festival; and then the day itself with its events—all is as vivid before me as if it were but yesterday.

The evening came; and there in the dimly lit gallery, I sat waiting with my master beside me.

"Sam, my boy," said my master, "it's a great risk; it's getting very full; that's the 'squire and my lady just came in. Keep your eyes on your book and feel what you're playing, and think you're in the little shop; I've brought a bit of leather to help you," and he put a piece of that black leather that has a peculiar acid scent in front of me. The scent of it revived me; the many hours I had spent there came back at once, and I felt as calm as if I were indeed there.

She came at last, and service began. O that night, shall I ever forget its pleasures?—the wondering looks of friends and neighbors who came and found in me, the despised, awkward left-handed sadler's apprentice, the prodigy of which they had heard rumors? O it was glorious! The first few strokes of my bow gave me confidence, and I did well, and I knew it, through the hymn, through the chants, and on the anthem before the sermon. That was to be the gem of the evening; it was Handel's then new anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

It began—harsh, inharmonious, out of tune—I know not why or how; but as it progressed, a spell seemed upon all but her and myself; one by one the voices died away and were lost, and she and I alone, bound together and driven on by an irresistible impulse, went through the anthem; one soul, one spirit seemed to animate both. The whole congregration listened breathless as to an angel; and she, self-absorbed and like one in a trance, sang, filling me with a delicious sense of peace and exultation, the like of which I have never known since.

It came to an end at last, and with the last triumphant note I fell forward on the desk in a swoon.

When I recovered I found myself at home in my own room, with the rector, the doctor, and my parents there, and heard the doctor say—

"I told you he would, my dear madam, I knew he would."

"Thank God!" murmered my mother. "My dear boy, how we have feared for you."

What a difference! I was courted and made much of. "Genius!" and "Very clever!" and "Delightful talent!" such were the expressions I now heard instead of "stupid!" "awkward!" and "unfit for anything!"

My father bought a fine instrument, and I was the hero of the village for several months.

It was some days after that Sunday that I ventured to ask about the rector's neice.

"My dear boy," said my mother, "the like was never heard. We saw you there and wondered what you were doing; but as soon as we saw you with the bow, we knew you must be the person there'd been so much talk about; and then, when the anthem came, and we all left off singing and they all left off playing, and only you and Miss Cecilia kept on, we were all in tears, I saw even the rector crying; and poor girl, she seemed as in a dream, and so did you; it was dreadful for me to see you with eyes fixed on her, watching her so eagerly. And then to look at her, staring up at the stained glass window as if she could see through it, miles and miles into the sky. O, I'm sure, the like never was; and then when you fell down, I screamed, and your father ran up and carried you down and brought you home in Farmer Slade's four-wheeler."

After this I had an invitation to go up to the rectory, and there in the long winter evenings we used to sit, and while I played, she sang. O those were the happy times! when she loved me, but only as a dear friend, and I loved her as I never had loved or could love again. I do not know what kind of love I had for her. I was but a little older than she was, but I felt as a father might feel to his daughter; a sweet tenderness and love that made me pitiful towards her. I knew she loved a man unworthy of her, and I think, at times, she felt this herself, and knew I felt it.

I was perfectly free at the rector's house at last, and we used to find in our music a means of converse that our tongues could never have known. Ah me—those days! Gone! alas! they are gone.

She left us at last, and in a few years her motherless child came back in her place, and as again I sit in the rectory parlor, years and years after my first visit, with her daughter beside me singing—but alas, not with her mother's voice—all the old memories flood back upon me, and I feel a grateful, calm joy in the openly shown respect and affection of the daughter of her whom I loved so silently, so tenderly and so long.

I sit in the old seat in the church and play; and, once in the year, the old anthem; but the voice is gone that filled the old church as with a glory that day. I feel as the sounds swell out, and the strings vibrate under my withered fingers, I am but waiting to be near her under the old yew-tree outside.

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Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store to the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

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We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

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For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL, WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL, LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL, SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS, And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Send for circular and Price List.

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NOTICE. AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

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SUGAR—200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars, 10 hhds choice Cuba, 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. my17

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As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,

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Note Our Prices,

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.

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A full and complete assortment constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL, No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

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A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices. ap28-6m-eod JOHN SNODGRASS.

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EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT Evergreen Hamlet, NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session

On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols., Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. aul1-tf

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MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. R. Bulger.)

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of FURNITURE. PARLOR, OFFICE, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM SETS,

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Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

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THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, TROY, N. Y.

The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6-eod3m

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For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. Regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance: D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December. THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June. SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September. B. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March. DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance. au25

SORGHUM—10 BBLS. SORGHUM, In store and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON. se25

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDOCK & PUTNAM,

72 Fifth Street, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. NO. 5 MONONGAHELA HOUSE BLOCK,

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Fine Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Shetland Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Shaker Knit Undershirts and Drawers, Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, Scotch Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers,

HEAVY COTTON, MERINO and WOOL HALF-HOSE, CLOTH, CASSIMERE, CALF and KID GLOVES, lined and unlined.

SUSPENDERS, TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, CANES, And UMBRELLAS.

The largest and choicest Line of FLANNEL AND CASSIMERE SHIRTS WE EVER PURCHASED. Also, FINE WHITE SHIRTS,

In all styles, on hand and made to measure.

Our Ties, Bows and Scarfs, are made from the most fashionable Paris styles of Silk, especially imported for the purpose.

Our Store at No. 5 MONONGAHELA HOUSE BLOCK, next door to Public Entrance on SMITHFIELD STREET, has been fitted up in the best style, and will be attended by experienced, pleasant and accommodating Clerks. This store will always contain a choice Line of Fashionable Goods. The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.

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AT LOW PRICES, CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS, Irish and French Poplins, CHEAP DRESS GOODS. oct-eod

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Soldiers' and Sailors' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000. $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

1	Two story brick residence 10th St., between M and N	5,000
1	Two story brick residence, between M and N	5,000
2	Five city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60	Silver, Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	[illegible]
75	Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $50 to $250 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins $100	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold pens, sleeve buttons, $1 to $5 each	14,000
49,452	Books, curtains, engrav's, $1 to $10 each	59,000
	Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers and Sailors' Union. Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART. Maj. M. H. ALBERGER. WILLIAM S. MORSE.

Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.

REFER BY PERMISSION, TO

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketcham, M. C. N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallack, Mayor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

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JOHN W. PITTOCK, GENERAL AGENT,

And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room. H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street. And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store. In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot. In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot. In Zelinople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au18

WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.

Makes the Lock Stitch, and uses all of the Wheeler & Wilson improvements, Glass Foot, Braider, Corder, new style Hemmer, Binder, Trimmer, Marker, Quilting and Tucking Gauges.

For style and finish they are unequalled. Also, DALTON FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES the best in use. Agents wanted. Send for illustrated circulars.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, GENERAL AGENTS, 24 Fifth street, (up stairs.) se27-TH&S

THE ÆTNA (FORMERLY PLANER & KEYSER'S) SEWING MACHINES

With Lifting Foot and Needle Protector. The best, simplest and cheapest Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market, for leather or cloth, from the thinnest to the thickest goods, without any change of the Machine. Agents wanted.

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Just completed and for sale

ONE PAIR OF ENGINES,

45 HORSE POWER, working vertically, at right angles; Cylinders 10 inches diameter, 18-inch stroke; Cast Iron Columns and Bed Plate; 6 foot band wheel, occupies but 6 feet square at base, 13½ feet to top of band wheel. Inquire at or address the

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BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by CHAS. B. LEECH, No. 118 Second street. my19-6m W&S

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I have just received a fine assortment of Eley's Percussion Caps, all sizes. Eley's felt concave Gun Wadding, the best made for double barrel guns, in the market. For sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street. se29-TH&S

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

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CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

94 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the Dry Goods Line. Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

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Standard Sheetings bleached and brown,
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Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
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FLANNELS,

PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.

White and Colored BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS, &C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

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A Full and Complete Assortment.

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A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

77 and 79 Market St.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Metrpolitan Paper Collar Co. oc1

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Embroideries of every description.
Rich and elegant Lace Goods.
Real Laces of All Kinds.
Real Lace Trimmed Goods.
Imitation Laces—a splendid line.
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin.
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen.
Gloves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Bradley's Skirts of every size.
Fancy Articles and Notions.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere. All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 Fifth Street. se19

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO, Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS NEW STOCK.

SHETLAND WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

CLOTH, BUCK, KID, CALF, DOESKIN GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF SHAWLS AND ROBES,

JUST RECEIVED AT 83 Wood Street.

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CARPETS.

1866. FALL. 1866. CARPETS,

WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING FOR Fall Trade,

The most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons

English Brussels and Tapestries

Of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns never before in this market.

RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICES.
SIDE AND CENTER TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS.
CHOICE STYLES NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. se27

CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS., 87 FOURTH STREET,

OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

A number of designs exclusively our own.

The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of

DRUGGETS, CRUMB CLOTHS, HASSOCKS, RUGS, &c., &c.

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STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

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CRESCENT STEEL WORKS, MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET. IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING. Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. jel8-ly

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS. SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. joo

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Files, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel. Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

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PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS. The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 73 and 75 Third street, Pittsburgh. au8-3m

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HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil, Woolen Mill Oil, Light Col'd Engine Oil, L't col'd screw-cutting oil, Dark Machinery Oil, Dark Engine Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 1, Dark Car Oil, No. 2. se6-3m

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR, Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. jy28-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME— PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY. OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH. OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent. Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. jo28

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FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO, COPYING PRESSES, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, BAGGAGE BARROWS, SUGAR MILLS, &c.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co., 39 MARKET STREET. au8

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past. au29-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

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W. S. HAVEN, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh. BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY, Malsters & Brewers OF ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

JOS. S. FINCH, RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH, Successor to THOMAS MOORE, Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH. ap16-6m

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK—The stock in the Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh, represented by certificates numbered as below, having been forfeited according to law, for non-payment of assessment of Fifty Cents per share, due 25th June, 1866, will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment, interest and charges: Certificates, 32, 33, 34, 155, 38, 39, 40, 41, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, each for 50 shares; certificates 35, 183, 184, 42, 186, each for 100 shares; certificate 18, for 250 shares; certificate 188, for 434 shares; certificate 187, for 110 shares; certificate 70, for 200 shares; 300 shares in name of George Darsie, no certificate issued.

By order of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer, Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, September 29, 1866. se29-1d

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF TIME. Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R. PAN HANDLE ROUTE

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 1st, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
Express	2:10 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Mixed Train to Steubenville	5:40 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:45 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom.	3:15 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
McDonald Accommodation	5:35 P. M.	7:45 A. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2 10 p.m.	10 50 p.m.
Ar've Columbus	11:20 a.m.	10 50 p.m.	7 10 a.m.
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
" Indianap's	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4 00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:36 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

M. D. BOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
JOHN DURAND, Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt. oc2

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a.m.	Day Express	3.00 a.m.
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a.m.	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a.m.
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a.m.	Altoona Accom	7.50 a.m.
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a.m.	*Cincinnati Ex.	11.05 a.m.
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a.m.	Wall's No. 2	10.20 a.m.
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p.m.	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a.m.
Phila. Express	1.40 p.m.	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p.m.
N. York Exp.	1.50 p.m.	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p.m.
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p.m.	Phila. Express	4.10 p.m.
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p.m.	Wall's No. 4	5.50 p.m.
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p.m.	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p.m.
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p.m.	Fast Line	10.15 p.m.
Altoona acc'and Eng't train	10.15 p.m.	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p.m.
Day Express	10.50 p.m.		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Train leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1:50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent. my21

1866. THE PITTSBURGH, 1866. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2 20 A. M.
Cleveland Ex.	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Y'gn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp.	10 10 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 35 "	Chicago Exp.	3 50 P. M.
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Chicago Ex.	2 10 "	Erie & Y'g'n Ex	3 40 "
Wheeling Exp.	1 35 "	Chicago Exp.	9 30 "
Chicago Ex.	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg Ex	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accom	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accom	6 50 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 45 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 30 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn. "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	" "	7 05 "

11 00 P. M. leaves Sunday and 10 ton Saturday. 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent. jy30

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 30 A. M.	12 20 P. M.
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 00 "	6 00 P. M.
First Hulton Accom	9 00 "	11 20 A. M.
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P. M.
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P. M.	
Second Hulton Accom	2 30 "	4 40 P. M.
Exp. to & from Mah'ng	4 00 "	10 05 A. M.
Third Hulton Accom.	4 45 "	6 50 P. M.
Fourth " "	6 20 "	8 45 "
Soda Works		8 00 "

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8.10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 50 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent. jy31

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent. W. R. STOUT, Superintendent. mh15

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W. AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11 0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2 10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. & C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W. LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3:30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Be sure they read via Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

D. M'LAREN, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER, GENERAL TICKET AGENT. mh8

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DAV. CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT

In Pig Metal, Blooms, Iron Ore, Wrought Scrap, Fire Brick and Clay, &c.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc7-3m

WM. MILLER, Phil's....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Importers of Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. 1y21

F. J. HERRON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING, CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of Pittsburgh Manufactures, WESTERN PRODUCE, AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of Cotton and Sugar Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. my28

T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealer in Hops and Malt,

234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.

Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-6m

R. B. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY R. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

STATIONERY.

JOHN LINNENBRINK, (Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,) ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c. Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. ap

SALEM, OHIO. Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of BOOKS AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,

Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED.—We notice that at the Commencement exercises of Racine (Wis.) College, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, Rector of Trinity Church, in Pittsburgh.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Johnson, the sexton of the Second United Presbyterian Church (Rev. James Prestley's), Sixth street, died very suddenly last evening at his residence in the Tenth Ward. The deceased was at the Tenth Ward polls at three o'clock in the afternoon, and took sick very suddenly, and expired at ten o'clock last night.

ROBBERY ON FOURTH STREET.—On Tuesday night, or at an early hour yesterday morning, a room adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Fourth street, occupied by a colored man named Massey, as a shop for dyeing and cleaning clothes, was entered by robbers, and almost everything of any value in the room stolen. No clue has been obtained as yet, to the perpetrators.

SEVERE FALL.—On Tuesday evening, a stranger in the city, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the steps in front of the Grant House, Federal street, Allegheny, and fractured his arm. He was taken to the Mayor's office, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was removed to the house of a friend in the city.

THE WEATHER.—Election day closed with a heavy rain storm, which was far more severe in the country than the city, but we have not heard that material damage was done anywhere. The atmosphere remained damp and depressing throughout yesterday, and occasionally a slight shower of rain fell. The effect of the weather upon the routed copperheads, makes them look more woful than ever, but the loyal men and the "Boys in Blue" are smiling and happy in spite of the wind and rain.

NAME OF THE BOY.—We made mention in yesterday's issue that an unknown boy had been run over and killed at the Woods' Run Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Monday. His name has since been ascertained to be William Lea Reno, son of Captain Henry H. Reno, residing at No. 88 Robinson street, Allegheny. The deceased was about twelve years of age. The funeral took place from the residence of his parents yesterday afternoon.

$60 WEED SEWING MACHINE.—Adapted for every description of family sewing and tailoring:

LOCK STITCH.—The best in use, stitches alike on both sides; the cheapest machine by twenty per cent. in use, and will sew faster and it gives satisfaction in all cases. Plain finish up to mahogany inlaid with pearl, silver plated and rosewood.

$20 Shaw & Clark Sewing Machine; warranted five years. R. H. Long, agent, No. 112 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending October 7th at forty-three—twenty-seven adults and sixteen children. The following were the causes of death: Cholera, seventeen; phthisis, one; diarrhœa, two; injury, one; consumption, one; eterie fever, one; bilious fever, one; dysentery, one; delirium, one; nervous degeneration, one; croup, two; cholera morbus, one; cholera infantum, one; convulsions, one; pneumonia, one; marasmus, one; still-born, three; spasms, one; congestion of the brain, two; unknown, one; scarlet fever, one; diphtheria, one.

GEN. HOWARD'S LECTURE.—The public, we trust, will not forget that Major General Oliver Otis Howard, LL. D., the hero of Gettysburg, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next at the new Academy of Music, Liberty street. Gen. Howard's theme will be "Our Christian duty toward the South," and the lecture will be the first of a very interesting course which is to be given in this city during the coming winter, under the auspices of the Plymouth Literary Union. General Howard is not only a patriot, but also a Christian gentleman and scholar of high attainments. He graduated at Boudoin College with high honors, and subsequently became Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy at West Point, holding that position up to the breaking out of the late rebellion, long before which time he had received the degree of *Artium Magister* from Boudoin College. Last August the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Waterville College, as a token of the appreciation in which he is held as a gallant soldier, learned scholar and exemplary man.

Alleged Outrageous Assault in the Third Ward.

Mr. James W. Colville appeared yesterday before Alderman J. A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, and made an information against a man named John Griffin, proprietor of a second-hand clothing store on Pennsylvania Avenue, charging him with committing a felonious assault and battery upon the person of Joseph Hastings. The prosecutor states that on Tuesday night he was walking up Seventh street in company with Griffin and Hastings. A discussion ensued between the latter two in regard to the election, Hastings offering to bet with Griffin, at the same time saying that the latter had no money to bet with. Colville and Hastings then started in opposite directions for their homes. Griffin followed Hastings, and, as is alleged, attacked the latter, striking him on the forehead, near the temple, with some weapon, it is supposed a pair of "knucklers," and otherwise outrageously abusing him. The blow knocked Hastings senseless, in which condition he was found and conveyed to his home on Prospect street, near Washington street. Doctors Hopper and Henderson were called in, who pronounced the injuries to be of a very serious nature. Mr. Colville accordingly made the information yesterday morning before Alderman Butler as stated, and Griffin was arrested a short time afterwards. He was committed to jail for a hearing this morning at nine o'clock. Hastings is lying in a very bad condition.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Negro Code Abolished by the Legislature—Changes in the Criminal Law—Governor Orr to Recommend the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment—Successful Planting—Want of Northern Capital, &c.

CHARLESTON, October 1, 1866.—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned last week, after a somewhat stormy session of two weeks. Although it has not given universal satisfaction, several important progressive measures were passed. The famous negro code has been virtually repealed, and, with the exception of the right of suffrage, the right to hold office or to sit as jurors, the blacks are now on a perfect equality before the law with the whites.

The Districts Courts for the trial of freed persons of color, which were a part of the code, have been retained for the purpose, as claimed by the friends of the measure, of ensuring speedy trials under the new system, and an efficient administration of justice. Another, and perhaps a stronger reason, was the retention of the offices attached, and snug berths with good salaries, for the many able lawyers it places upon the bench.

A bill to amend the criminal law of the State, so as to conform the law to the new order of things, caused a good deal of lively debate, the friends of corporeal punishment in certain cases pressing for its insertion. The measure passed the House, but was postponed in the Senate until the regular session.

Much time was devoted to bills to relieve debtors and creditors, and the banks, but nothing practical was accomplished. It was generally believed that a State bankrupt law will, and must be passed, or there will be indiscriminate repudiation of debts.

The banks are pressing for three things; an act to shield them from paying the people; an act to force the people to pay their old debts, and an act to reinstate the old bank officers in new banks. The largest portion of the people, whose wealth consisted in negroes, are irrecoverably sunk in debt, and the sooner a general bankrupt act is passed, the better for all parties, except a few Shylock capitalists. An act for exempting the homestead of the insolvent debtor will no doubt be passed at the regular session.

The success of the radicals at the coming elections is deemed here as a foregone conclusion. The President is regarded as in a critical situation, and the question is, "Will he stand firm?" Many, however, advocate the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment at the next session. It is reported that Governor Orr will recommend it, and also a new election for representatives to Congress, who can take the required oath. There will be strong opposition, but it is believed both measures can be carried by a small majority.

The people want representation in Congress, not for political power, which they never expect, but to obtain peace and quiet, with the rights of property fixed and certain. So long as the present state of uncertainty exists, capital cannot be induced to come among us. Many of the richest plantations in the State are now lying idle for the want of capital to employ the hands and procure necessary agricultural implements. Where capital has been invested, the profits will be enormous. In one instance, a Northern capitalist who invested in an Edisto plantation, expects to realize between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars. The overseer, however, was an old planter, a man of excellent tact in the management of negroes, in addition to which none of his negroes had ever come in contact with the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Those who before the war were bad masters have had no success, and most of them will be compelled to abandon planting.

Ex-Governor Aiken, with ninety negroes, has harvested on his Jehosse plantation three hundred acres of beautiful rice and one hundred acres of sea island cotton.

Lead Pencils.

It is estimated that 500,000,000 pencils are used annually. In the United States alone, more than 2,000,000 of this number are used, the most part of which are received from abroad. The Cumberland mines, in England, have heretofore furnished the best quality of the mineral, graphite or plumbago, from which the lead is had; but the supply has been nearly exhausted by constant working, and few of the genuine Cumberland pencils are now made. In Germany, when the pencil trade is most flourishing, there are several manufactories, the largest of which is at Stein, kept by the Faber Brothers. It is a family business with them, their father and grandfather having been engaged in it before them, and has been carried on until the name of Faber, as a pencil maker, is renowned. A manufactory has existed for some time at Concord, Mass., and another and very extensive one has now been established near Hoboken, New Jersey. At this establishment nearly all the work is done by machinery, which is constructed by machinists at the factory, while in Germany the pencils are made entirely by hand. For the wood of the pencil Florida cedar is used, being cut up with small saws. One set of the wooden slips are grooved, and are fitted to other pieces called "covers," and then left till the lead is inserted. The plumbago is not properly prepared until it has gone through a process of breaking, cleaning, and mixing, pressing and baking. When it comes out of the grinding mill it goes into large tanks, where it is refined and separated from all ingredients, and it is then placed in a bowl-shaped machine where it is rolled and mixed. It is next pressed, and this is the most interesting of the various degrees of preparation it undergoes. A cylinder with tubes in the bottom is used, and through these run the lead in hexagon, round, or any other shape wanted, and is received in coils underneath by a small boy who manages the board on which it falls with great dexterity. Other boys take the lead afterwards and put it in models, which are then sent to the heating room for drying and hardening; for the lead when it comes from the press is soft and flexible, and wanting in tenacity. It is left in the heating room one day, when it is removed to a kiln, where it is put in crucibles, and burned after the manner of burning brick. When this is done, about twenty girls are kept employed in putting the leads into grooves, and gluing on the covers; and this work is performed in a very rapid and systematic style. The cutting of the strip is done by knives run by a machine, and after they are turned out are put into another machine, where they are smoothened. From there they go to the carpenter's shop, where the ends are neatly cut, and they then pass through the polisher's hands, the printers and the counters, and are finally put in boxes ready for sale.

THE FASHIONS.

Modes for October.

One of the greatest and most decided changes in fashion which has taken place since the revolution in bonnets, is the introduction of short dresses for walking and streat wear. The obstacle to their general adoption is the necessity for having them distinct from house and in-door dresses, which would be an inconvenience to some persons, while it would enhance their value to others who prefer that their street dress should be as distinct as possible.

It will be seen that the short dress is best adapted to full gored designs—the princesses and the fourreau for example; gored dresses not looping up effectively or with grace, and, of course, being found extremely inconvenient when allowed to trail in the street.

Very pretty short dresses are made gored and vandyked out around the bottom, over a petticoat striped in two colors. Short dresses are also made of a striped material cut out in wide scallops, over a plain petticoat, bordered with the contrasting color in the dress. Peplums, with the sleeves open to the top, are worn with these toilets; the coat sleeve of the dress serving as a tight sleeve under the loose sleeve of the peplum.

The peplums which we described in our last issue are the earliest novelties of the season in out-door garments. They are made *en suit*, and also in black cloth and cashmere, the latter dotted with beads, and both ornamented with elegant jet trimmings, reins, shoulder knots and the like.

Scarfs are worn this fall to a certain extent, and are very suitable either for long or short gored dresses. Black cashmere, with Oriental or Algerine border, are the most stylish and most admired.

A novelty in dress goods consists of aluminum gray wool, in suits, consisting of dress and scarf, embroidered in black and colored bordered, some plain, others mixed with beads. Besides the gray, there are different shades of brown and other colors, but the gray is the most distinguished. A rich embroidered Algerine border upon this soft gray is exceedingly beautiful.

A very pretty and youthful costume is composed of one of these gray wool dresses, embroidered in crimson border, with slight intermixture of small black beads, and lined with black silk, black reins and little Lamballe bonnet of black straw, ornamented with large crimson rose.

There is not much prospect of increased size to the bonnet; even for the winter season ladies generally seem to have taken a great fancy to the piquant variety to be found in the present style of bonnets, and have, moreover, just learned to adapt them beautifully to the prevailing method of massing the hair.

A new and convenient way of trimming white bodices is with black velvet and white cluny lace. The body is completed before the bands, which are arranged lengthwise, are put on so that they are easily removed when it is washed.

White boddies for this month are also made with collars, cuffs, and bands of red or blue silk, embroidered or braided with white silk. White cashmere or merino bodies are very pretty made in this style. The ornamental appendages are only firmly basted on and can be quickly taken off when necessary.

Walking suits composed of a "Metternich," paletot of gray poplin trimmed only with aluminum buttons, petticoat which simulates a dress or material to match, vandyked out, and ornamented with an application of small velvet leaves, the veins traced in steel beads. Saucer bonnet of gray satin laid in reversed folds, the folds divided with scarlet velvet band. Jet Benoiton.

Visiting dresses of black gros grains, the skirt gored, but laid in large plaits at the back, and a handsome peplum, with pointed sleeves forming a suit. The skirt is perfectly plain, with the exception of a binding of velvet round the bottom; the peplum is trimmed with a narrow border of white cluny lace, edged with small spiked jet pendants. White chip hat trimmed with a narrow border or sober green velvet, jet pendants, and turn of white ostrich feathers.

Gored morning dress of white mohair, trimmed down every seam with narrow ruching of colored silk, with the exception of front and back; these have large buttons placed down their entire length. High puffs of colored silk on the top of the plain coat sleeves.

A dinner toilet, very simple, yet distinguished, is of green silk with narrow ruchings of silk of a darker shade placed on the seams and on the top of the sleeves.

A very pretty afternoon toilet is of violet silk, skirt and jacket. The trimming consists of silk bands a shade darker than the material, cut on the bias, and edged with narrow black guipure. Long ends of guipure ornament the jacket at the back.

A walking dress of black mohair, cut in the *fourreau* style, is very effectively trimmed with an application of black velvet, in the form of laced rigs or trefoils. A little wrought edge to the velvet represents white guipure.

A grand toilet recently consisted of emerald green satin, gored and trimmed round the bottom with a crossband of thick white silk, finished near the end with a cordon of green chenille and silver. The sides of the skirts were ornamented with immensely wide scarf like sashes of white silk cut slanting toward the back, so as to form points, and bordered with a cross cut band of green satin, edged cord of white chenille and silver. The back and front of the green satin skirt were left entirely plain, with the exception of the trimming around the bottom. The skirt was laid in very large treble box-plaits at the back, and very deeply trained. The body was cut very low and square, and was trimmed with a band of white silk, edged to match with the skirt; coat sleeves of white silk, with cuffs and bands at the top of green satin, covered with rich English point lace, put on full, and high chemisette of lace insertions run through at intervals with green chenille.

If anything could be imagined more singular, more odd, more unique almost to grotesqueness in bonnets than those we had during the past season, it is the new styles which have been imported this fall.

The shapes are indescribable and quite inimitable, but the variety is so great that one would imagine there would be no difficulty in suiting all sorts of persons, and all sorts of tastes.

The Lamballe seems to be quite a favorite shape for fall wear, and is especially adapted for this month. It is extremely pretty in black lace, in circular rows, surrounded with velvet and jet, and also with satin; the satin laid in reverse folds, divided with bands of velvet, dotted with jet, and ornamented with jet chains.

Jet ornaments and chains of jet are all the rage this season, not only upon bonnets, but upon cloaks and dresses. A new style of necklace attached to bonnets, consists of wide lace, headed with a band of velvet studded with jet. This is called the "Peacock" necklace.

There are Turkish hats something like the turbans worn by the Algerians, surrounded by a white cape, to keep their necks from the sun. They consist of a round turban of Ferry velvet, laid in folds at the front, on the sides and at the back. The folds are caught down by jet roses, and the turban is edged with a wide fall of black lace.

The Neapolitan is another very distinctive style. The brim, *a la* Mary Stuart, is composed of black lace, bound with velvet, and edged with it. A square piece of velvet, surrounded with lace, put on full, and dotted with fine jet, composes the crown, and falls over the back of the chignon. The top of this square of velvet is ornamented with a barbe of real lace, and a little bird, from the tail of which springs a little white tuft or plume. The effect is very much that of a head-dress worn by Neapolitan women.

The materials for fall and winter bonnets are lace, silk or satin, mounted with velvet or jet. Ferry velvet will be very much used. White plain velvet ribbon and white satin ribbons are used for strings on velvet or satin bonnets.

When the strings are tied under the chignon, as they are in the Neapolitan bonnets, wide scarfs of lace are fastened in front with a boquet, a spray of leaves, or large jet ornaments.

Collars are now worn very deeply pointed in front, and somewhat deeper behind than they have been. Recently the collars at the back have been almost imperceptible, now they are admitted to the depth of half an inch, particularly in linen. Squares and medallions of cluny lace are frequently inserted in the corners of fine linen collars.

The latest pointed shapes may be obtained in cluny lace or ancient guipure, in beautiful designs, or perhaps it is because this lace is so exceeding effective in itself, that the collars and other small ornamental articles composed of it are so much admired. It has one great merit, at any rate; it is to our novelty-loving ladies alarmingly durable.

The Roman Catholic Council.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows: It is well known that the deliberations of the members of the Council are strictly confidential, and every one who enters the jealously guarded doors takes an oath not to repeat what is said or done inside. Even after the decrees are passed, they are not made public until they are approved by the Pope. So carefully is the obligation of secrecy observed that the theologians are ignorant of what the bishops do with the reports sent up to them, and I even doubt but the members of one committee have scruples about discussing business with the members of another. To one who does not understand how the business is divided, it seems wonderful that the members should know so little about what is going on among themselves; and they often indeed remind me of what a poor old woman said to one of the bishops: "If you please, yer reverence, do you know where Pat Rooney lives?" "Really, my good woman," was the courteous reply, "I do not." "Ah, then, your reverence, I'm as dull as yourself!" I heard a facetious priest complain that he had mislaid his hat at the palace, and he believed that every one he met felt bound by the oath of secrecy not to tell what had become of it.

It is no secret, however, that the council will provide for the erection of new sees—perhaps as many as twenty, and some think even more. The subject of the freedmen will come up, but I doubt whether the Fathers will judge it possible to do more for that unfortunate class than they are already doing. At all events, they have a generous advocate here in the Bishop of Savannah, and he is by no means their only warm friend in the council. It is not supposed, of course, that any change will be made in the present discipline of the Church, and probably there is no thought of great innovations of any kind. But an enthusiastic spirit prevails among all orders and classes of the clergy, and a great deal is confidently expected of this council in the way of reviving zeal, awakening new activity, infusing much needed life into the educational establishments of the Church, and pushing forward the propagandism of Catholicity by all the legitimate means of preaching, good example, and press.

The same writer says: When the private sessions in the church break up there is always a number of curious or devout persons peering through the garden-rails to see the fathers pass out and in. Through the open front door of the palace you may then catch glimpses of Episcopal magnificence which certainly would transport the least imaginative spectator in spirit to the middle ages. Venerable gray heads, crowned with little purple skull caps; trembling limbs, half hidden under the rich folds of imperial purple; golden chains and crosses; delicate white lace surplices flitting back and forth; simple priests in their black cassocks and three-cornered caps; abbots, monks and friars in their peculiar habits; old prelates, whose labors are nearly over, and young bishops, sturdy of form and handsome of face, whose fight has just begun—these are sights to make you forget that horse-cars are running out there in the street, and that while you are gazing there is a dirty little boy on one side pressing you to buy a newspaper, and a dirtier one on the other offering to "black your boots, mister, shine 'em for five cents!"

Petroleum on the Island of Zante.

We have recently been shown a letter received from the American Consul at Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, in which he states that petroleum has been discovered on that island, in the Valley of Keri.

Captain Gowin, an English capitalist, sunk a well some time since, and is now engaged in forming a company in England. Another company has recently been formed in France, and is doing well.

In different places in the Valley of Keri openings have been discovered in the earth, from which a dark substance oozes and bubbles up, resembling tar in appearance. The natives call fissures in the earth tar wells. It is stated that Herodotus, in describing the Island of Zante, alluded to these singular eruptions in the Valley of Keri.

Says a New York letter: It is beyond dispute now that the Fenian leaders are in almost constant communication with Santa Anna, at his headquarters on Staten Island, but with what particular object in view it is not easy to discover. The General is in attendance at a Fenian pic-nic near Castleton, this afternoon, and to-morrow he has appointed an interview with several officers who served with distinction in the late Union army. From these facts and others that might be mentioned, you may infer there is something in the wind, which will develop itself in due time.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 10—P. M.

The New York quotations at S. S. Bryan's Stock office at noon were: Gold, 149½; Eighty-ones, 112½; old Five twenties, 113¼; new Five-twenties, 110½; Ten-Forties, 99½; first series Seven-thirties, 6½; second and third series do, 6¼; Michigan Southern, 90½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 109½; Erie, 83½; Western Union Telegraph, 55½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 44½; Preferred do, 74½; Benneboff, 7.15; Gregory, 15⅜; Rocky Mountain, 5⅞; Quartz, 5⅜; Hope, 1¾; Corydon, 6.

At afternoon board Bennehoff declined to 7.05.

—Railway and Governments are active and advancing. Gold is firm at the advance. Mining stocks are heavy and the tendency is downward. They will now receive more attention from capitalists and operators after the elections are over.

—Local stocks are inactive and we hear of no transactions. The Columbia directors met to-day, and the dividend will probably appear in our advertising columns.

—The statements made by Secretary McCulloch on the first of August and the 1st inst., show a reduction in the public debt of $9,762,335, or about sixty-millions in sixty-one days. As a sum more easily remembered, nearly a million of dollars a day, Sundays included. At this rate of payment the whole debt would be paid off in seven years. It is obvious that the rate of reduction will be rapidly accelerated as the debt approaches extinction, inasmuch as large sums now annually paid to keep down the interest will then go towards the liquidation of the principal. We do not wish it understood that this rate of payment will be continued to so early an extinguishment of the entire debt, but the statements prove the immense resources of the country, and that the debt of the nation is within easy control. At half a million a day, what a few months ago was considered so herculean a task as to require a lifetime to accomplish, sinks to a shorter period of time than that for which companies usually extend their issues of bonds.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

THURSDAY, October 11, 1866.—Business during the week was dull. The State election attracted more attention than trade. Produce—The demand has improved under light receipts. For most descriptions holders are asking higher prices. Flour continues to be one of the articles most inquired for. The stock on the market is not very extensive. The receipts for the past two days by river and rail were 1887 barrels. There is a fair inquiry for export. Apples were dull. The supply exceeds the demand. The receipts for the last two days were 326 barrels. Cheese—Firm with a good demand for home purposes. The advance we have previously noted has been sustained. The past two days, receipts were 261 boxes. Grain—The market was very firm for the various descriptions, prices generally, speaking, tends upwards. Wheat—Wanted at an advance. The receipts for the past two days were 168 sacks and 73 car loads. Corn—Was scarce and firm. Receipts 100 sacks and 2 car loads. Barley—The receipts are increasing, viz: 954 sack. Oats—Scarce and in demand. The receipts were 273 sacks. Prices tend upward. Rye—Steady but not very active. Receipts 153 sacks. Cotton is beginning to arrive. Receipts by river 87 bales. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied with this article. The sales were principally for home purposes. Jersey Sweet—Sales of 30 bbls at $5 00, and 25 bbls do at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Are beginning to arrive. The market has opened at pretty steep prices. Sales of 5 bush at $8 00 ₱ bush. Stock on hand limited.

APPLES—The market continues to be over stocked. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The advantages of the market continue on the side of buyers. Sales of 85 bbls at $1 50@3 00 ₱ bbl. The receipts for the past ten days were 326 bbls.

CRANBERRIES—Are beginning to arrive in small quantities from the East. Sales of 6 bbls Massachusetts at $15 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market rules very firm, with a good demand; the present stock on hand being limited. Sales of 40 boxes Western Reserve at 17@17½c; 25 do Factory at 20c; 25 do Hamburg at 18@19c, and 25 do Goshen at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—We note small sales of live geese at 80@85c.

BUTTER—Prices have evidently reached the top. The late advance has increased the receipts and depressed prices. Sales of 15 packages in lots at 30@34c, being the extreme.

EGGS—The market rules very firm, with a good export demand. Sales of 14 barrels at 27@28c.

BACON—The demand was restricted to limited lots to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. The receipts have increased, making holders more desirous to realize. Prices were weak. Sales of 5,000 lbs shoulders at 17@17½c, a decline; 2,000 lbs ribbed sides at 19@19½c, and 4,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 25@25½c, being a decline of ½@1c on all descriptions.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. Sales of 25 barrels No 1 at $1 60@$1 62, and 10 do No 2 at $1 40.

SEEDS—There was no demand for clover or timothy; small sales of flax were made at $3 00.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied with baled, with a fair amount of receipts by river and rail; sales 15 loads at scales at 20 00@25 00. Baled was unchanged as regards prices or demand.

FLOUR—Firmness was the ruling feature in the flour market, with a good demand for local purposes and export, prices have been uniform for some days. The receipts yesterday were 1,387 bbls by river and rail. The current rates were: Extra family winter wheat, $12 75@13 25@13 50, the latter figures being for favorite brands; spring wheat flour sold to a fair extent at $12 00@12 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We continue to notice a dull market, with an occasional sale at 18½@20c.

GRAIN—Firm and in good demand, the receipts of certain descriptions being very limited. Wheat—The late advance has improved the receipts. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Choice spring is held at $2 50@2 60. Receipts, 168 sacks and 24 car loads. Oats firm and in light supply, 48@49c were the ruling prices. The receipts were 173 sacks. Barley is coming in more freely. Sales 600 bushels Ohio spring at $1 15 ₱ bushel. The receipts were 954 sacks, the largest portion being consigned to malters. Rye was without movement. The receipts were 150 sacks.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

THURSDAY, October 10.—Business, so far as relates to oil, was not very active. The sales were not very extensive, for the best of all reasons buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The stock of oil, outside of that held by refiners, is not very large. The principal portion of the heavy receipts that came down the last rise was taken to fill previous contracts, leaving only a limited amount on the market in want of a purchaser. The receipts since our last were 4,267 bbls. The sales were unusually light. We could only learn of the following: 575 bbls bulk at 14c; 200 bbls, 80 bbls and 600 bbls bulk, all at 14c. Sales, including packages, at 18c. The oil men appeared so jubilant in regard to the election of General Geary, that business was a secondary consideration.

REFINED—We have not a single sale to notice. Buyers and Sellers were wide apart in their views. Until one or the other gives way we shall have but few sales to report. Prices are nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Clark & Co., P	300	W. P. Logan, P	144
Fisher Bros., A	1,173	J. E. Strickler, A	450
D. M. Edgerton, A	1,250	J. Mawhinney	450
J. Gallagher, A	400	J. Wilkins	250
		Total	4,267

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 339 bbls refined, Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Pacific Oil Company, 421 bbls refined, Phila.
J Myers & Co., 224 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth Bro & Co., 216 bbls refined, Phila.
W H Eyram, 162 bbls crude, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 1 rotary car refined, in bulk, Phila.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

THE OIL REGION.

Late Titusville advices report less activity manifested in the producing market than there has been for several months past. The *Herald* says: "In all our perambulations throughout the producing territory we could not learn of a single sale, notwithstanding the commodity was offered at lower figures than heretofore, as buyers predict a still further decline in the East, and are disinclined to operate until holders are willing to yield in proportion to the New York figures, so the views of buyers and sellers are farther apart than ever. We hope, however, that this will be of short duration, and that before long we may be able to announce a resumption of business.

NEW YORK.

The market is quiet. Sales 900 bbls at 24½c for crude, and 42a43c for refined in bond.

Louisville Provision and Tobacco Markets.

October 8.—Provisions and Lard—There was less movement, though holders are firm. Mess pork held at $32 50@32 75. Bacon is quiet, with sales of 15 casks of shoulders at 15c, 25 do clear sides at 20½c, 5 tierces breakfast bacon at 24½c, 2 do canvassed hams at 23½c; 25 do sugar-cured at 23½@25c. Lard is firm and steady; tierces 18½c, kegs 20½c.

Tobacco—The sales of the past week foot up 420 hhds, with 98 rejections. We quote as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Common lugs	$3 25@4 50	$4 00@5 00
Good lugs	4 00@5 50	5 00@6 00
Common leaf	6 00@9 00	7 00@9 00
Medium leaf	9 00@12 50	10 00@14 00
Fair to good	12 00@15 00	14 00@20 00
Good to fine	18 00@25 00	[illegible]
Selections	35 00@45 00	20 00@21 00
Manufacturing wrappers, none.		

STOCK OF TOBACCO.

The stock on hand September 22	5,671 hhds.
Received from the country	346 hhds.
Local	65 hhds.
Total	6,182 hhds.
Deliveries	659 hhds.
Stock on hand	5,523 hhds.

Cincinnati Market.

October 9.—Coal—There is still a fair amount at the river unsold, but holders are contending for full prices and are indifferent about selling. The sales which came under our notice were at 9a10c per bushel for Ohio river, and 12a13c for Youghiogheny, afloat. The price delivered to consumers are 14a16c for Ohio River, and 17a18c for Youghiogheny.

Grease—The decline in lard has effected the higher qualities of grease, but low grades are firm with good demand for brown at 10½a12c; yellow at 12½a13½c, and white at 14a14½c per lb.

Hops—The market is better supplied with prime new, and prices have declined to 55a60c per lb. Old hops are nominal at 10a25c.

Hemp—The market rules very firm, with an upward tendency, but good to prime qualities of undressed Missouri are still selling at $245 00a250 00 per ton, and single hatcheled do at $275 00. Kentucky hemp is scarce and nominal.

Oil—There has been less demand for linseed oil, and prices have declined to $1 74 a 1 76 per gallon the latter the jobbing rate. Lard oil is firm, with a fair demand at $1 50 per gallon for extra winter strained, and $1 45a 1 75 for lower grades.

Provisions—The *Commercial* of Tuesday says: Mess Pork improved under the better demand noted last Monday, and advanced to $32 75, with light offerings at less than $33. It became heavy, however, toward the latter part of the week and irregular. There was a sale to-day, however, at $32 75, and the bulk of the demand is mostly confined to $32 50, yet holders are not free to sell at less than $32 75, and not crowding the market at that. After dropping 16½c, lard rallied, and a considerable amount of sales have been made at 16½a17c. It is now held firm at the latter figure. Bulk meats have had 14½c, 16½c and 18½c as trading figures for shoulders, sides and clear sides, though with moderate offerings at these rates, and only in some cases asked. Bacon meats have been dealt in only to a moderate extent, excepting in the filling of small orders for consumptive account 16½c, 19½a19½c and 20½c have covered the bulk of transactions, though the offerings are light, and generally ½c above the figures named. Hams are steady, though quiet, at 22c for plain and 23½a24½c for sugar-cured.

Tobacco—There has been a good demand for fine bright leaf, but low grades have ruled dull. Manufactured tobaccos have been in active demand, and prices remain firm.

Virginia—Common lugs, 6a12c; medium leaf, 13a15c; fine leaf, 18a25c; selections, bright, 30c@$1 00.

Ohio Seed Leaf—Fillers per pound, 2a4c; medium wrappers, 5a10c; fine wrappers, 12a16c; selections, 19a20c.

Mason county—Trash, 3a4½c; lugs, 5a9c; medium leaf, 10a12c; good leaf, 13a15c; fine leaf, 20a25c; selections, bright and sweet, 28a42c.

Manufactured—Dark 5s, 8s and 10s, 68a75c; dark quarters and navy halves, 68a75c; bright 10s and quarters, 80ca$1 00; bright pounds, common, 90ca$1 00; bright pounds, fine, $1 10a1 40; Virginia bright pounds, unsound, 50a80c; do sound and fine, $1 00a1 50.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1866.

The Diamond market, this morning, contained the usual supply of things edible, but owing to the inclement state of the weather there was a dull market, although prices vary but a trifle from those reported last week. Butter, early in the morning, was a trifle higher, but before the close settled down to the old figures. Eggs are firm at the quotation. Tomatoes are getting scarce and held higher. The market was liberally supplied with Fresh Fish from the Lakes, but the sale was extremely dull. The supply of Fresh Meats was large and the quality very good, as is nearly always the case with our market. We quote the retail price of first-class articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₱ lb	17
Rye " "	10	Dyspepsia "	15
Boston, Crackers, ₱ lb	15	Cream "	40
Wine " "	17	Graham Wafers, "	17
Soda " "	15	Milk Biscuit, "	17
Oyster " "	13	Ginger Snaps "	22
Water " "	13	Pilot Bread, "	13
Butter " "	15	Tea Cake ass'd "	25
Sugar " "	17	Almond Nuts, "	25
Ærated bread, per loaf	10		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, Print, ₱ lb	40 to 50	Cheese, com'n Ohio,	20
" Prime Roll	40	Eggs, hen ₱ doz	30
" Common	35	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Crock butter	35	Cheese, Goshen	25

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	White Bass	12
Mackinaw Trout, ₱ lb	15	Lake Herring	8
White fish	15	Eels, ₱ lb	20
Black Bass	12		

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ₱ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore in kits	$4 00
Haddock (smoked) ₱ lb	25	Mackerel No. 2 large	3 25
Halibut (smoked) ₱ lb	25	" No. 3 ₱ lb	8
Burlington Herring ₱ doz	50	Oysters, half can	65
		" can	1 25
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, each	50	White Fish, ₱ lb	12½
Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ₱ can, 1 lb	30	Salmon (smoked) ₱ lb	40
		" (pickled)	25
" 2 lb	50	Turtles, ₱ lb	10 to 12
		Lobsters, (live,) ₱ lb	10

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family, ₱ bbl	$13 00 to 14 50	Corn Starch, ₱ paper	14
Extra Family, in bags	3 55	Farina, ₱ paper	20
Fancy flour, ₱ bbl	16 00	Hominy, ₱ lb	5
Self raising, ₱ 12 lb bag	$1 05	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 20
		Oatmeal, ₱ lb	9
		Samp "	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ₱ lb	20	Prunes (eating)	60
Almonds	40 to 60	Pecans	50
Cocoa Nuts, each	25	Brazil Nuts	40
Raisins ₱ lb	25 to 30	Filberts	40
Peaches	25	Currants	22
English Walnuts	30	Dates	40
Peanuts ₱ qt	20	Figs	38 to 40
Dried Cherries, ₱ qt	35	Citrons, ₱ lb	60
Prunes (cooking)	30		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Apples ₱ hlf peck	10 to 20	Peaches, 3 lb cans	60
Pears, ₱ ¼ peck	30 to 50	Tomatoes 2½ lb cans	35 to 40
Lemons ₱ doz	60 to 75	Assorted jellies in tumblers	50 to 60
Green corn, 2½ lb cns	60	Pickles, in jars	30, 50 to 60
Strawberries, do do,	60 to 75	Ketchup, ₱ bottle	25 to 40
Blackberries, do do,	50	Salad oil, ₱ bottle	62 to 1 25
Pears, do do,	60	Sauces, do	25, 60 to 75
Sardines, ½ boxes	50	Honey, ₱ lb	40 to 50
Do ¼ do	35	Grapes, ₱ lb	15 to 25
Honey, strained, ₱ lb	35	Plums, ₱ quart	15 to 25
Oranges ₱ doz	1 50		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb	30 to 33	Tea, Young H'n	1 50 to 2 00
Roast Rio ₱ lb	35	" Fongtal	1 50
Java	40 to 45	" Imperial	2 00
Sugar, brown, ₱ lb	12½	Candles, star ₱ lb	30 to 35
" light	15 to 16	" tallow	18 to 20
" crushed and powdered	18 to 19	Lard ₱ lb	25
" maple	20	Rice, Island ₱ lb	12
Molasses Porto Rico ₱ gal	80 to 1 00	" S. Carolina	15
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Soda, ₱ lb	20
" Sorgh'm	80 to 1 00	Salt, table ₱ bx	20
" Maple ₱ qt	50	Soap, rosin ₱ lb	6 to 8
Tea, Oolong ₱ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Starch ₱ lb	10
" Eng. Break. F. F.	1 50 to 1 75	Macaroni, Italian ₱ lb	25
" Souchong	1 00 to 1 50	" American	20
Chocolate, ₱ lb	60	Tapioca ₱ lb	25
		Syrups, Best	1 50
		do Penna	1 25
		do common	1 00

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex. cut, ₱ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ₱ lb	12 to 15
Rib roast, do ₱ lb	25	Fore quarter ₱ lb	10 to 12
do do ₱ lb	20	Veal cutlets, ex., ₱ lb	25
Round, ₱ lb	18 to 20	do do	20
Chuck rib, ₱ lb	12 to 15	Roast veal, ₱ lb	15 to 20
Cross rib, ₱ lb	12	Stewing veal, ₱ lb	12 to 15
Plate and N'vs	12	Liver pudding, ₱ lb	10
Liver, ₱ lb	5 to 10	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Hearts, each	25 to 40	Tripe, each	50 to 75
Pork, ₱ lb	15 to 18	Sweet bread, ₱ pair	15 to 20
Mutton chops	15 to 20	Haslets (sheep) each	5 to 10
Suet, ₱ lb	15 to 20	Calves Heads, each,	10

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef ₱ lb	30	Tongues, smoked, each	30 to 1 10
Breakfast bacon	28	Sausages, ₱ lb	25
Ham	25 to 28	Pigs feet, ₱ set	25 to 30
Shoulders	18 to 20	Bologna	20 to 50
Sides, clear	23 to 25	Sliced Ham, ₱ lb	35 to 40
Corned Beef	10 to 15		

POULTRY.

Young Geese, each.	75	Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	80c to $1 00
Dressed Chickens per pair	90 to $1 25	Turkeys, each	$1 50 to 2 50
Ducks, ₱ pair	75c to $1 00		

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ₱ lb	$1 00	Cayenne, ₱ lb	$1 00
Alspice, ₱ lb	60	Mace, ₱ lb	2 00
Ginger, ₱ lb	60	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	2 00
Cloves, ₱ lb	80	Mustard, ₱ lb	60
Pepper, ₱ lb	50	Jamaica Ginger, ₱ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Coal, ₱ bushel	12 to 13	Apple butter, ₱ qt	15
Brooms, each	25 to 50	Canton Ginger, ₱ jar	1 00
Pickles, ₱ doz	15 to 20	Spiced Salmon, ₱ can	1 25
Baking Powders, ₱ paper	36 to 65	Blair's Liquid Rennet, ₱ bottle	35
Burnett's Extract, ₱ bottle	30 to 35	Bed Cords (Manilla), each	70
Concentrated Lye ₱ box	25	Bed Cords (Hemp), each	50
Babbitt's Washing Powder, ₱ lb	15	Wheaten Grits, (Heckers') ₱ peck,	35
Milk, ₱ qt	10	Sour Kraut, ₱ qt	10
Wooden Bkts, each	30 to 40	Schmear Kase, ₱ qt	10 to 15
Tubs, each	50 to 175	Syrups for Summer drinks, ₱ bottle	40
Coal oil, ₱ qt	70	Cloth pins, 6 doz for	25
Vinegar ₱ gallon	50		

VEGETABLES.

Horse radish ₱ root	5	Soup Beans, ₱ quart	8 to 10
Lettuce, ₱ head	3 to 5	Greens, ₱ half peck	5
Onions, ₱ qr peck	10 to 15	New Potatoes, ₱ hf peck	10 to 15
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5	Cabbage, ₱ head	5 to 15
Pie plant ₱ bunch	10	Parsley, ₱ bunch	3
Summer squash, each,	5 to 10	Chives, ₱ bunch	3
String beans ₱ hf pk	5 to 10	Cabbage Turnips, 4 for	10
Cantaloupe each	15 to 40	New Tomatoes ₱ half peck	15 to 20
Carrots ₱ bunch	5	New Corn ₱ dozen	10 to 12
Water melons each	10 to 25	Vegetable Eggs, e'h	5 to 20
Huckleberries ₱ qt	20	Radishes, ₱ b'ch	3 to 5
Marrowfat pumpkins each	10 to 100	Green Pepper, ₱ doz	20
Jerusalem Apples ₱ quart	20	Beets, ₱ bunch	3 to 5
Cucumbers for pick's ₱ qt	50 to 75	Sweet Potatoes ₱ qr. peck	15
Butter Beans, ₱ qr pk	8 to 10	Elderberries ₱ qt	5 to 10
Lima Beans, per quart	20 to 25	Turnips ₱ half peck	20
New Cucumbers ₱ dozen	10 to 15	Cranberries ₱ quart	20
		Celery per head	10

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

For the week ending Monday evening. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2400 head. The market is very dull, but prices are without any material change; extra Pennsylvania and western steers selling at from 16a17c, fair to good do at 11a15½c, and common at from 11a13c ₱ lb, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices.

Cows are in fair demand at about former rates. 200 head sold at Avenue Drove Yard at from $35a50 for springers and $70a90 ₱ head for cow and calf, according to quality.

Hogs are dull and rather lower. About 3100 head arrived and sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards at from $13a14 50 the 100 lbs nett, the latter rate for prime corn fed.

Sheep—There is no material change to notice in price or demand. About 8000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 5a6c for extra fat sheep, and 6a6½c ₱ lb gross, for common and good as to condition and quality.

CINCINNATI.

The total receipts of beef cattle, at the Brighton Pens, for the week ending Monday evening, were 1,015 head, against 1,168 head the previous week. At the Ashbrook Pens, Covington, the aggregate receipts were 1,891 head, of which 900 head were for this market and the balance for the Eastern. The supply being quite abundant, the market ruled in favor of buyers, though no material change occurred in prices since our last report. We quote as follows: Shipping cattle, $7 00a7 50 per 100 lbs; first quality of butcher steers, $6 75 a7 00; second quality do, $5 75a6 00; third quality do, $3 50a4 50.

Hogs—The market has been dull all the week, and prices at the beginning declined 75c a$1 00 per 100 lbs, but subsequently recovered 25c; 700 head were offered on Monday, but the demand was light and a good number were left in the pens at the close. Good pork house hogs sold at $8 50a9 00 per 100 lbs gross weight, and extra butcher hogs $9 00a9 50.

LOUISVILLE.

The cattle market was pretty well supplied during the past week, mostly of inferior quality. Prices ruled pretty much the same as our last report, if anything a shade lower for common. We quote the best quality from 6½c to 6¾c; medium to good, 5¼a 6c, and common to inferior, 3½a4½c.

Hogs—The market is a shade lower. Heavy fat hogs will bring from 9½c to 9¾c, and some sold as high as 10c; the lighter qualities range from 8½c to 9¼c, gross.

CHICAGO.

The cattle market, on Monday, was rather dull at Saturday's quotations: Prime steers (nominal) $7a7 25; fair to good second class, $5a6 50 medium to good stock steers, $4 50a5 75; medium to choice cows, $4 50 a6 25; inferior to common mixed, $3a4 25. There were, at the close of the market, 2,500 head in the yards unsold.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 100 do do; Gregg & Clendenning, 100 do do; Schomaker & Lang, 10 do; Samuel Lindsey, Jr, & Co, 100 do do; Knox & Nickerson, 99 do do; W White Jr, 100 bales hops; Leckee, Sellers & Co, 50 bbls highwines; A Taylor, 173 sacks wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; Cook, Bros & Co, 7 tierces dried beef; R B Townsend, 18 tierces lard; Becker & Co, 38 bbls flour; J F Miller, 25 bbls flour; Blair & Woods, 4 kegs butter, 5 do lard, 4 bbls butter 1 bbl eggs; H McSwiggins, 20 sacks potatoes; Speer & McKay, 208 sacks barley; J Dilworth & Co, 10 bbls mess pork; Means & Coffin, 5 do do; Simpton & Wallace, 16 boxes cheese; W D Patterson, 18 boxes cheese; Fry & Scott, 100 boxes glassware; J Knox, 3 pumps; A McClintock, 1 car hoops; Wm P Beck & Co, 70 sacks oats; J S Liggett & Co, 2 cars wheat; J Ross, 14 boxes glassware; Dalzell & Robinson, 2 car staves; Hallman Rahm & Co, 1 car fire clay; Bryan & Caughey, 1 car pig iron; Nimick & Co, 5 do do; J C Smith, 12 boxes glassware; W W Bradshaw, 2 boxes hardware; H P Adams, 30 bundles keg stuff; Davis & Phillips, 1 box hardware; Wm McCutcheon, 50 bbls refined oil; Wm Bingham, 1 car hay; T C Jenkins, 121 sacks potatoes; Waring & King, 110 bbls oil; William Summerville, 30 sacks rags; J Schoonmaker & Son, 2 bbls barytes; Pettit & Newlin, 1 car oats; M Heyl, 5 bbls tobacco; O'Hara & Robinson, 1 bx glassware; D B Rogers, 1 box hardware.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 3 cars pig iron; W J Meek, 2 cars corn; R T Kennedy & Bro, 6 cars wheat; Richards, Bartley & Co, 18 cases goods; J H Lyons & Co, 30 bbls flour; J Moffitt, 6 pumps; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 6 kegs butter; J Moorhead & Co, 1 607 blooms; J Knox, 118 barrels potatoes; J & W Fairley, 100 barrels flour; Hostetter, McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour; Millinger & Rowell, 1 car lumber; Bryan & Caughey, 1 car Lake Superior ore; Wm Flacus & Son, 10 bbls apples, 2 do cider; Lyon & Shorb, 30 bars iron; Chess, Smyth & Co, 10 sacks rye; J J Ferrier, 1 car kegs; Cook, Bros & Co, 45 sacks flaxseed; Wm Zerbe, 65 bushels; Ersk Cushman & Co, 54 bbls apples; [illegible]; W D Patterson, 170 sacks oats; J W Steel & Bro, 175 bbls apples; L H Voight & Co, 150 bbls apples; Oxford & Clark, 84 sacks rags; R Riddle, 20 bbls apples; Wm P Beck & Co, 10 bbls sweet potatoes; R T Weddel, 15 cases tobacco.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

D Wallace, 124 sacks oats; Wm Bingham, 576 bush oats; D Cooper, 9 bbls apples; M Reilly & Co, 6 do; M Pickersgill & Co, 4 do; L H Voigt & Co, 2 hf bbls butter, 6 bbls eggs; J Ross, 4 bbls cider; Haworth, McCord & Co, 3 sacks flax seed, 1 do flaxseed, 1 do wool; E Jackson, 35 sacks corn; G H Anderson, 8 rolls leather; Henderson & Laug, 1 car oats; Kell & Kincaid, 1 do; Gilmore & Thompson, 1 car shelled corn; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car rye; Ammon & Scott, 2 cars wheat; Ramsey & Co, 1 do; A Moore, 1 do; T C Markle & Co, 3 cars staves; Langcamp & Rents, 1 car staves; C C Smith, 1 do; R T Kennedy & Bro, 2 cars wheat; Hamilton Fertilizing Co, 1 bbl babbitt metal; A Shaub, 10 cases tobacco.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W P Beck & Co, 140 bbls salt; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 2 cars bricks; A Friend, 1 car tan bark; Head & Metzgar, 12 bbls rye flour; J & G Stewart, 5 sacks flaxseed; McCollough, Smith & Co, 25 sacks rags; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 20 do do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER FOREST CITY—Thos Summer, 6 bbls butter; Owner, 12 bbls apples; Daniel Moore, 53 sacks oats; W H Hagan, 30 bales hay; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 26 bundles printing paper; Buffum, Kehew & Co, 6 kegs lard; Brownsville Packet, 181 bbls apples; McBane & Anjer, 81 sacks oats; Head & Metzgar, 1 keg tobacco; R Knox & Son, 195 sacks oats; Mesiyan, 1 keg tobacco; Carson, Darlington & Co, 200 sacks malt; J Wanderlick, 3000 staves; Hubbard Bros, 7 grindstones; D Biy, 41 bbls oil; Wooldridge Oil Co, 160 do.

NOTICE—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of ANDREW JOHNSTON, deceased, late of the borough of Manchester, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement to W. R. JOHNSTON, C. ROBB, Manchester. se8-Haw6w

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE.—FIRST STREET above Smithfield, near Monongahela House.—Having added to their stock new Carriages, Barouches and Buggies, also some of the finest riding and driving horses, invite those that want a good rig to give them a call. Particular attention paid to buying and selling horses on commission. Horses kept at livery. tel7

CURTIS & HARVEY'S ENGLISH Diamond Grain Gun Powder, always on hand at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street. se29-THAS

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 10, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull and declined 10@15c.

WHEAT—Declined 2@3c, closing firm at $2 00@2 12 for No. 1.

CORN—Dull at 62@63c for No. 1, and 61½@61¾c for No. 2.

OATS—Dull at 32½@33¼c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—10,500 bbls flour, 148,000 bus wheat, 138,000 bus corn, 55,050 bus oats.

SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls flour, 144,000 bus wheat, 111,000 bus corn, 3,000 bus oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 150¼.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1866.

MONEY

The supply of money continues abundant at this point, and exceeds the demand at present. Both legitimate and speculative call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent., with the bulk of the business at the inside rates. Prime discounts are current at 5@6½ per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed up at 150¼, and the two extremes of the day were 149¾ and 151¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Were steady this afternoon; 5-20 coupons, 1865, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40 coupons, 99½@99⅝; July 7-30s, 106⅛@106¼.

STOCKS.

At the last open board the market was very steady on the railways and miscellaneous shares, and again the advance to-day has extended throughout the entire list, but has been most marked on Illinois and New York Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Toledo. There is an increased disposition to buy stocks for a rise, and everything indicates a higher range of values.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

New York and Newark, 14; United States 725.

MINING STOCKS.

American stocks, 390; do, 385; Atlantic and Pacific, 400; Benton, 190; Burroughs, 75; Church Union, 300; Columbia, 135; Corydon, 590; Kipp and Buell, 225; Lacrosse, 130; Mill Creek, 30; Montauk, 185; New York Gold, 325; New York Gold, 320; Quartz Hill 600; Smith and Parmelee 1340.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Express, 99.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Money easy at 3a5 per cent, chiefly at 4 per cent. Sterling dull at 109⅞a110⅛. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 149¾, advancing to 151, and closing at 150¼. Government stocks a shade firmer. Freights to Liverpool dull.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The stock market shows a strong upward reaction. Erie, though still to remain under substantially the same direction as last year, is among the firmest on the list, and advanced ⅞. Michigan Southern is very active and firm, advancing 1¼ at the regular board. Michigan Central and Northwestern are also favorites for a rise. Governments were more active and firm under speculative operations. The sub-Treasury sold to-day, paid for $109,000 of 5-20s of 1862. Money is very abundant, though under the active changing of loans among the stock houses there is more doing on call at 5 per cent. The prevailing rate on demand loans continues at 4 per cent. The gold market shows every indication of a further upward movement. It is understood that $1,500,000 was bought up this morning on 'change. At the same time liberal use is being made of the result of the election as foreshadowing political difficulties, for the purpose of bringing up the premium. The market is much oversold. 1-16a3-32 a day is paid on loans.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Stocks strong; Erie, 84¼; Illinois Central, 124¾; North Western, 46; do preferred, 74½; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 46; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 54⅛; do preferred, 73¾; New York Central, 116; Erie, 84⅛; do preferred, 89½; Hudson, 119; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 90¾; 5-20 coupons, '65, 110⅜; 10-40 coupons, 99¾; Tennessee sixes, 72⅛; New Missouri sixes, 84⅝; gold, 150¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 31½; Western Union Telegraph, 55¼.

The *Post's* money article says: The loan market favors the borrowers. There is no change in rates. The stock market is strong. There is an active inquiry for Governments at improved rates. Railroad shares advanced. After the board quotations were: New York Central, 116; Erie, 84⅛; Hudson, 119½; Reading, 116¾. Foreign exchange quiet.

At the close of the four o'clock board, the following were the quotations: New York Central, 116⅛; Erie, 84⅛; Hudson, 120; Reading, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 125; Rock Island, 108⅜; Cumberland, 57¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton active; 33a34c for middling upland, and 35a36c do Orleans. Flour dull, 10a15c lower; sales 9,000 bbls at $8 25a10 00 for extra State; $9 90a11 75 extra R H O, closing quiet. Whisky quiet, at 2 30 bond for Western. Wheat—receipts 37,216 bush; heavy and 2a3c lower. Sales 41,000 bush, at $2 28a2 31. New Milwaukee, $1 70; old inferior No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 13; No 1 do, $2 35 for Amber Michigan. Rye dull and drooping; old Western, $1 00. Barley 1a2c lower. Sales 51,000 bush at $1 24a1 25 State, and $1 35 for Canada West. Receipts corn 102,000 bush; 1a2c better; sales 142,000 bush at 94a95c for shipping mixed Western afloat, 94a94½c, do in store 95c west, yellow, and 96 for white western. Receipts of Oats 12,717 bushels; 1c better. Sales of 67,000 bushels at 55a56c for Chicago, 56a57c for Milwaukee, and 52c for State. Wool quiet and without decided change. Coal moderately active and prices generally without decided change. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady at 10½a12c for Cuba; 11½a12c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet. Petroleum steady at 24½a25c for crude, and 42a43c for refined in bond. Pork opened rather firmer closing heavy and lower at $33 00a33 50 new mess; closing at $33 regular; $31 00a31 25 for old and $29 00a29 50 for prime, also 2,500 bbls new mess at $32 75a33 sellers option for October, $30 75a31 seller to November 15, and $29 50 seller all the year. Beef unchanged. Beef hams nominal. Bacon scarce and quiet. Dressed hogs dull and lower, at 12a13½c for Western. Cut meats steady at 14½a 15c for shoulders and 16a17c for hams. Lard heavy and lower, at 14a18c, latter an extreme. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 16a17½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The dry goods market has been very quiet for the past few days, owing to the unsettled condition of the cotton market and conflicting tendencies of prices. There is more of confidence in the market this morning and more steadiness in the feeling, but hardly any perceptible improvement in the demand. The season has become well advanced and the principal rush of the season is over, although trade is expected to be good during the present and next month.

At the Exchange to-day the jobbers' prices were: Brown Sheeting—Salmon Falls, A, 23c; Pittsfield, A, 18c; Superior XXI, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c; Slater, 28c; Blackstone, 29c. Prints—Merrimac D, 21c; Hamilton, 19½c; London Mourning, 19c; Freemans, 17c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21c; Bates, 18½c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 10.—Flour, $10 50 for Illinois spring; $11 25 No. 1 spring; $14 50a15 00 for white x x western. Wheat, No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $2. Corn unchanged at 82c. Market dull. Oats firm—market bare. Barley dull held, Canada $1 25a1 30; Wisconsin $1 25. Canal freights dull to New York, wheat 17, corn 14, oats 9½. To Albany, wheat 14, corn 11½, oats 8. Receipts—Flour 1,200 bbls, wheat 71,850, corn 14,750, oats 11,000, barley 7,448. The shipments from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending October 6th, are, for Buffalo, flour 26,000, wheat 532,114, corn 535,145, oats 114,127, barley 33,000. Rye 39,600, total, grain 1,414,800; for Oswego, wheat 131,467; for Port Colbourne, wheat 30,000, corn 400,000, oats 76,870, barley 18,200.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 10.—Flour unchanged at $1 75 for No. 1 spring; $13 25 for red winter; $14 25 for white; $15 00a15 25 for double extra. Corn is scarce and quiet. Barley quiet and unsettled; held at $1 20a1 25 for ordinary to prime Canada. Canal freights—1a2c lower on grain, with more freight to New York; flour 56c, wheat 15c, corn 13c and barley 13c; to Albany, barley 9c. Lake imports—16,000 bus wheat, 45,000 bus barley. Canal exports—6,000 bus wheat, 31,600 bus barley.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Flour steady; medium grades extra, 10a15c lower. Wheat lower, at $2 40a2 70 for prime; $2 85 for choice. Corn drooping at 80a81c. Oats heavy and unchanged. Provisions unchanged and lower. Lard 18½a20c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—Cotton stiffer; sales 2,600 bales low middling, at 33a35c. Receipts—1,229 bales. Bank sterling 61. New York exchange ½c. Freights—To New York, ¾c; to Liverpool, 9/16c; to Havre 1½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, $2 05 for No. 1. Receipts 1,800 bbls flour, 92,000 bush wheat. Shipments 2,400 bbls flour, 48,000 bushels wheat.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Cotton 37a38c for middlings. Flour—Western extra, $12 50a13 50; superfine, $9 90. Wheat—Red, $2 90a3 05; white, $3 10a3 32. Corn—Sales of yellow at $1 04@1 05. Whisky, $2 40.

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W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

No. 31 Fifth Street.

Have now in store one of the largest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

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Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hops, Seeds, Wool, Butter and Lake Fish.

Grain selected for millers, by car load or cargo, and shipped at lowest rates, in bulk, bags or barrels. Produce bought and held on margins for sale here, or shipment East ward. Orders solicited which shall have prompt attention. Market reports sent without charge.

Refer to First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Illinois. au13 Itaw YM

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Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S

Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of MILLER & RICKETSON, JOHN RENSHAW, JOSEPH FLEMING, C. G. & CLANCY, (Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with BOLLMAN, BECK & CO., No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md. my28-6m2taw

SORGHUM—

10 BBLS. SORGHUM,

In store and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON. se25

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Franklin	Carmack	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.

Departed.

Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated about two feet six inches and at a stand. Weather changeable.

THE Bayard, Captain D. Moore, is at Rochester and will be up to take her regular day.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Glasgow, Captain Johnson. Noon is the hour of departure.

THE Forest City will not go out until her regular day, and should the water permit, the Star and Gray Eagle will take her place in the Parkersburg line.

THE fine packet Bertha, Captain Piersel, is announced for St. Louis. She will leave in turn. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Persons who have traveled on her speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

THE fine new side-wheel steamer "Ezra Porter," Captain J. H. Porter, is receiving for Vicksburg and New Orleans. She has the principle portion of her cargo on board and will be the first boat to leave for these ports and will have dispatch.

THE favorite packet "Kenton," Capt. F. Maratta, is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis. She will be the first to take her departure. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of a clever and obliging set of officers. Mr. Walter C. Dunlap does the honors in the office.

Cincinnati.

October 10.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was clear, and rather warmer than for several days past. The thermometer at noon yesterday indicated a temperature of 74 degrees in the shade.

The river at this point is falling fast, with scant fifteen feet water in the channel at six o'clock last evening. The Arkansas river is falling, with five feet six inches water to Little Rock by last reports.

Business, as usual on Monday, was quite dull on the wharf yesterday. As there will be no meeting on 'Change to-day, and many business houses closed to-day on account of the election, but little business will be transacted.

The *Commercial* same date says:

The Spray, Quickstep, and W. A. Caldwell, from Pittsburgh, were the only arrivals outside of the daily packets. The Pine Grove, for Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, for Wheeling; W. F. Curtis, for Marietta; St. James, for Pomeroy; T. J. Pickett, for the Kanawha; Blue Wing, for Madison, and P. W. Strader, for New Orleans, were the only departures—all with moderate trips.

The Spray, from Pittsburgh, reshipped thirty tons for Louisville on the mail boats.

The Maggie Hays, Captain Porter, follows the Emperor for New Orleans.

The Importer goes to Cairo and Memphis instead of Pittsburgh.

Captain Philip Goeglein has purchased the Charleston from Captain Thomas Murdock, for $14,000.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., October 8.—There is four feet six inches in the pass over the falls, and falling fast. Sunday—The Minneola and Naugatuck passed down at six o'clock P. M. Monday—Silver Spray and Anna passed down at 9 o'clock P. M. The weather is clear and warm, with the wind south. This morning it was very foggy until 8 o'clock A. M.

EVANSVILLE, October 8.—The weather is cloudy, pleasant and dry. The river has fallen 5½ feet since Saturday. Port List—Sunday—Harry Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati; Delaware, St. Louis to Pittsburgh. Monday—Mercury, Louisville to White River. The Harry Dean discharged 225 bales of cotton here. The Delaware was fully loaded, and refused freight here. The packets left with big trips to-day. Large quantities of grain are accumulating here, awaiting shipment to Pittsburgh.

St. Louis.

October 8.—Business for the past week has been most excellent. We have now fairly entered upon the usual fall trade, and steamboatmen are beginning to feel much better than they did a couple of weeks since. The Mississippi at this point keeps up a steady decline. The Missouri is now in a very wretched condition, there being less than four feet in the channel and hard to find, with plenty of logs and snags. A dispatch received by Capt. Fred. Dozier last evening announces that the Mollie Dozier, which sunk on the 3d inst. at Papillon, just below St. Marys, had broken in two, and could not be raised. The Mollie was owned by Captain Fred. Dozier, and valued at $75,000, and insured for $50,000.

Memphis.

October 6.—The Pilots' Association of the Memphis division, of Cairo and New Orleans, Arkansas and White river pilots, disbanded yesterday, with the view of the reorganization of their association on a more solid basis. The bylaws and regulations will be similar to the Engineers' Benevolent Association. The Memphis was towed by the ferryboat Peosta, from Mound City, last night, where she has been lying for some time, to this port.

New Orleans.

October 5.—The T. D. Hine and Fanny Pearson are advertised for sale by the Sheriff, the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 5th of November. The *Picayune*, of the 5th says:

The following boats left port: Bayou Lafourche packet Alone, Red River packet Elnora, Greenville packet General Quitman, and Cincinnati packet Abeona. The Fashion arrived from Vicksburg with 1,534 bales of cotton, and the Magenta, from the same port, with 691 bales, making a total of 2,225 bales of the staple. The Alabama Belle was sold yesterday to parties in Alabama. The price paid for her was $6,000. Captain Nat. Puckette has taken charge of the Lotus No. 2.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust

In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address C. H. ORTH, Supt., CONNELLSVILLE, PA. aug8

BUNGS.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superb article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS. Orders respectfully solicited. HAYDEN & CO., corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. se20-TTH

FIRE IRONS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER Steamer Bremen, the largest stock and most superb assortment of Fire Irons and Stands, in Steel and Ormulu Gilt, ever seen in the West.

Our extended facilities in the best markets abroad, for the importation direct of Foreign Goods, as well as our knowledge of the best sources for Domestic Goods, with our personal attention to manufacturing, enables us to offer the Wholesale Trade, and Housekeepers, the superior inducements of a large stock of the most desirable and popular goods, at the lowest prices. Our stock of

Parlor Coal Vases,
Plain and Fancy Coal Scuttles,
Plain and Spring Coal Tongs,
French Folding Fenders,
Fire Screens, Plate Warmers,

TOILET WARE

AND

Cutlery,

Together with our usual choice selection of HOUSE-FURNISHING and VARIETY GOODS, is complete, and purchasers will find it advantageous to call (before purchasing elsewhere) at the

ORIGINAL

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

30

FIFTH STREET.

RESPECTFULLY,

T. H. RICHARDS.

N. B.—Our Fall Importation of Ivory and Pearl Handle TABLE CUTLERY PER STEAMER PERSIA will be upon our shelves in about ten days. oc9-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between C. Lukens, O. H. P. Williams and George Brewer, in the Saw Mill and Lumber business, was dissolved on the 1st of October, 1866, by mutual consent, Mr. Lukens having disposed of his entire interest in the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard to Mr. C. C. Boyle, of Allegheny City, Pa. The business of the late firm of C. Lukens & Co., will be settled by either party at the office of the Saw Mill in Rochester. Mr. Lukens in retiring from the Saw Mill and Lumber business recommends his successors to his former customers. CHARLES LUKENS, WILLIAMS & BREWER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of Scott, Boyle & Williams, in the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard business, at the Rochester Saw and Planing Mill, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Planed and Sawed Lumber. We have constantly on hand a large stock of Lumber of all descriptions, also Shingles, Lath, &c. B. F. SCOTT, C. C. BOYLE, O. H. P. WILLIAMS. oc10-W&S-ss

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FROM THE LATE

NEW YORK TRADE SALES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

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DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages, Eastman's and other approved Guages.

Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.

Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent for the above, 118 Third st. my2-ly-M,WAF

RIVER PACKETS.

1866, SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE ... CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH ... CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN ... CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN ... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., and 5 P. M., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 5 o'clock, A. M.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M.; Brownsville daily at 5 A. M.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock M.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. McELROY, Agent, At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street Pittsburgh. L. COLVIN, Agent, Brownsville, Penna. fe15

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN FLACK, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY. ap24

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville,

AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN ... R. R. ABRAMS, Commander.
ELECTOR ... ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARF-BOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,

AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St. my11-tf

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD ... GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI ... J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY ... JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 12 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:15 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. au14

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 12 M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent. se20

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth Weekly Packet.

EVERY TUESDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA NO. 2, WM. COULSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. se17

Cincinnati.

For Cincinnati.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET—AT 12 M.

The new splendid side wheel passenger steamer, QUICKSTEP, W. B. DONALDSON, Commander, S. BARR, JR., clerk, will run as a regular weekly packet, as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS, Agents. se24

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, AT 2 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer BERTHA, U. B. PEIRSEL, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. oct2

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY—4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer KENTON, F. MARATTA, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, Agents. oc1

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

FRIDAY, October 12, at 4 P. M.

The new and splendid side-wheel passenger steamer EZRA PORTER, JOSEPH H. PORTER, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. oc11

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER ... J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours. jy7-tf

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Forwarding and Commission

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Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils. jy7-tf

FOR SALE—

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

At Bakerstown, on the Butler Plank Road, consisting of Frame House, commodious barn, carriage house, and all other necessary out-door farm buildings, together with a valuable farm of twenty five acres. Inquire of JAS. HARBISON, on the premises, or S. P. HARBISON, No. 88 Beaver st., Allegheny. oc5-y-eod&s

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent, 118 Third street. 1 u19-T,TAS

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ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., 9th Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOS. N. MILLER, - President.

These Works are among the Largest and

Most Complete Establishments

In the West and are now prepared to furnish

ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOILERS, OIL TANKS.
SHEET IRON WORK.
RAILROAD CASTINGS.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS.
ENGINE CASTINGS.
MACHINE CASTINGS.
GENERAL CASTINGS.

au6 ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

Oil Well Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 133 FIRST STS. mh21 PITTSBURGH

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

And Juniata Bloom.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON.
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. se22-3m

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BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON;
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GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
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RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

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Iron and Nails.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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AND

TANK IRON,

Nails and Nail Rods,

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CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND

ROLL WORKS,

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ROLL LATHES,

Of the Latest and most Improved Patterns.

MILL, FURNACE, ENGINE and CAR CASTINGS.

Also, Planing, Turning and Finishing of heavy and light work. au23m

JENNINGS & CO.,

Machinists and Manufacturers of their

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For Oil Wells,

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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

These tools are warranted made of pure Low Moor Iron, hammered expressly for our use. Improved Sheriffs, Grabs, Extra Joints, Jars, Bits, Reamers, &c. always on hand.

Parties wanting Tools, strong and durable, with Joints warranted not to break, are invited to call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere. my5

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FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

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MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler counter shafts. Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

C. H. SPANG ... D. B. HERRON ... J. W. CHALFANT

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

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OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec21-tf

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JOHN ROSS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Chandeliers, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

BRONZE LAMPS, in great variety and styles on hand.

Special attention given to fitting out steamboats. Satisfaction guaranteed at

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TOTTEN & CO.,

(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.)

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja11-ly

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Manufacturers of the different sizes of

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WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK

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Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, | OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. oc1-3m

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LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
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CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
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TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
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COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
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STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full ... sizes kept in stock.

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PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

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All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe15

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Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN, (Coal Stoves,) the POMONA, AND IRONSIDES, (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

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Grate Fronts, Fenders, Hollow Ware, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of dealers to our large assortment of castings of every description which we offer at the lowest prices.

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Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ia30-1

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BRANDS AND STAMPS

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

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SLIGO IRON WORKS.

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JOHN MAFFETT,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT, P. O. Box 118. fe17

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH, Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO., Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. ap24-ly

SHOT, SHOT, SHOT.—JUST RECEIVED direct from New York, 500 bags assorted numbers from 1 to 10. For sale at the lowest market rates by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street. se29-THAS